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Sheep AND Goat Raiser

The National Magazine

March, 1951

Stock Show Number



THE

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Directors

Spring

March 2, 1951



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SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

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Non-member subscriptions should be sent to Magazine Office direct. Dues to Association Office.

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Calendar

March 1-3 — San Angelo Fat Stock Show — San Angelo
March 3 — Taylor County Livestock Show — Abilene
March 5-7 — Abilene Fat Stock Show
March 5-6 — Monahans Fat Stock Show
March 7-10 — Sandhills Hereford Show and Sale and Quarter Horse Show, Odessa
March 9-10 — Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Directors Meeting, Bandera
March 12-14 — Annual convention, Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, Dallas
March 14-16 — Midland Livestock Show
March 16-17 — Scurry County Livestock Show, Snyder
June 21-22 — 14th Annual Wool and Mohair Show, Sonora
July 24 — All-American Corriedale Show and Sale, Greeley, Colorado

Grazings

BY THE EDITOR

ATTITUDE TOWARD FAT STOCK SHOWS CHANGING

THERE IS INCREASING opposition from business men, farmers, ranchman and educators to the well-devised and long established policy of paying a super-high premium for livestock brought to the fat stock shows for sale. The auction of the top animals attempts to reveal a new high — at least higher than the "other" livestock show for the year, with the exhibitor, the buyer and, of course the show getting plentiful publicity. Other exhibitors, whether young boys or girls or professional showmen, expect to get a premium price which ordinarily must be raised by pooling of donated money to subsidize the bidding and augment market price.

Practically all businessmen, teachers, county agents and livestock growers know and most will admit that the time, labor and feed so lavishly devoted to the fattening of the show animal largely is wasted from a practical standpoint. Most of the time the winner of the show and the animal which brings the big juicy money is not the most acceptable to the packer or to the housewife-buyer, thus the point of the entire educational program is missed with the young feeder getting much impractical training and a wastefully fed animal reaching a reluctant market.

Admittedly, all the work done in the present day training program designed to furnish a big display for the show is not wasted by any means. Much good has been accomplished in the past but, nevertheless, there are modifications which can be made which should improve vastly the strength of youth-training in livestock.

Some of the suggestions which are frequently heard are meritorious. One is that fanciful figures paid to the exhibitor of the animal one person believes to be first in the show should be discouraged.

In lieu of the extremely high price paid to the exhibitor of the "Champion," it is suggested that the money for the class or event be more evenly divided among all the exhibitors; furthermore it is suggested that in furtherance of the educational training in fattening livestock that the boys be shown feedlots in actual operation, livestock markets in daily activity and packing houses in routine slaughtering, preparation and distribution of meat and by-products. Thus, instead of "glorifying" one animal, one person, for publicity purposes or for other reasons, many boys for the same awarded money could be given a more rounded educational vision of the working of the livestock industry.

It is misplaced sympathy and mighty poor business when the public is hoodwinked into believing that "if Johnny doesn't get at least 75c a pound he will lose money on his lamb." Practically speaking the mar-

ket price is all that Johnny should expect and if he is led to expect more he is misled, even though he might get more. The livestock market in daily life is not like that and early training should not foster that all too frequently encountered feeling apparent in citizens today that "the government owes them a living." Honors should be earned, not given; likewise money whether prize money or money in auction sale.

In the initial stage of the livestock shows of the southwest, business firms were called upon to make the work of the boys more attractive. Many offered substantial trophies and merchandise awards. The livestock shows did take a hold. They were proved to be valuable to the community in developing more interest in the utilization of home-grown feedstuffs for fattening home-grown livestock. Today several aspects of the program have changed. Most of the winning fat livestock are pampered and stuffed with high-priced imported feeds which of course, is plumb away from the original idea.

Businessmen know this — or are finding it out. So are the farmers and ranchmen. And, what kind of a lamb is winning the fat lamb show in most of the events? Is it a breed that is most capable of making its way on the range? In other words, is it practical? Yes? Everyone who has paid any attention to the trend the past few years knows very well that something has happened and can very definitely answer this in the negative. In the race for high premiums and publicity; in the grab for money some of the educators, ranchmen, show officials, breeders and businessmen have hoodwinked the boys and themselves and have jumped the track.

The public has been called upon for the past many years to pitch in to the pot and make "premium" bids in the auction sales. This money could be more profitably used by augmenting the educational program with such as tours, better facilities, etc. Some businessmen have noticed recently and commented rather caustically upon the situation that the ranchman whose son he was asked to donate "get by" money to was sitting on top of the world with 30c lamb prices and better than \$1.00 per pound wool. Some feel that the pioneering program which needed the businessman's help is now long gone and that the stock shows should get back to the practical and concentrate on the educational rather than the sensational. That's what the entire program should try to do and as soon as possible.

Of course, it will be hard to do. But the rewards will be worth it.

OUR FRONT COVER

SHEEP AND GOAT Raisers directors who attend the quarterly meeting in Bandera, March 9-10, will see many such scenes as the picture on our front cover — Bandera Hills. Many dude ranches, such as this one near Bandera, have real corrals and pens for working livestock, and actually carry on ranching operations on a small scale.

THERE'S FUTURE IN FENCE



The fence is famous for everything from wars to wolves.

Its utility for segregation, protection, and deferment has no rival. Your fence works for you 24 hours a day -- keep it in good repair.

Let your local banker help you afford new and constant improvements to insure your future.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Sonora
FIRST STATE BANK, Uvalde

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SANDERSON STATE BANK, Sanderson
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Eldorado
THE FIRST STATE BANK, Rankin
THE PECOS COUNTY STATE BANK,
Fort Stockton

From the Association Office . . .

LAW CHANGE IN REGARD TO MEXICAN LABOR BENEFITS RANCHMEN

IN A telephone conversation with Congressman W. R. Poage, February 6, your Association Secretary obtained first hand information on the U. S.-Mexico hearings regarding an agreement for the use of Mexican Nationals in this country. Congressman Poage had just returned from Mexico City at that time.

He thought the American Commission made good headway in the talks, although they did not get everything they asked for. The present agreement will be in effect until July 1. The permanent agreement will become effective July 1, if it is approved by the Congress.

Under the terms of the new agreement, Mexico would bring workers to reception centers in Monterrey and Chihuahua City, and U. S. Immigration personnel would go to those centers and screen the laborers for health, communistic leanings, etc. Those accepted as employable would be transported by the Government to the American side of the boundary.

Employers would go to the border centers and employ whomever they wanted. Those not employed would be sent back to Mexico. When the employer is through with the laborer, the worker will be returned to the border. Advantages in the new plan over the present agreement are: (1) there would be no bond, and (2) employers would not have to go to Mexico.

The term of employment will be six months. Mexico thinks that if the American ranchmen want men for longer periods, they should have those workers apply for citizenship.

RECENT DECISIONS FAVOR STOCKMEN ON CAPITAL GAINS ISSUE

A MAJOR victory has been won for the stockmen in the recent decisions in the Fifth and Eighth Courts on the capital gains issue. Your Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association through its representation and contributions to the National Live Stock Tax Committee, was highly instrumental in pushing these favorable developments. Horace Fawcett of Del Rio is the Sheep and Goat Raisers' representative on the Tax Committee.

This committee is continuing its efforts to get Treasury acquiescence. It has prepared and presented to key men in Congress, legislation which would settle for all time the livestock man's fight for capital gains treatment of sales of cull breeding stock. For a complete report on the court

cases and decisions, see story in this issue, page 42.

In 1944, a sum of \$3,500 was raised by this Association to be used along with money from other livestock organizations in the nation for the operation of a National Live Stock Tax Committee. This fund is now almost exhausted, and in view of the work the Committee has done, the Association urges that any member who would like to see this work continue, contribute the amount he desires toward this project. Checks should be mailed to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, Cactus Hotel Annex, San Angelo, Texas, and marked for use of the Live Stock Tax Committee. These funds will be carried in a special account and used for this purpose only.

CLEAR RADIO CHANNELS FOR MARKET AND REPORTS

There follows, in part, a letter from Bill Shomette, Farm Program Director of Station WOAI, San Antonio, to Ernest Williams, Association Secretary.

"You will recall that at the 1949 convention in San Antonio, I came to the Association with our big radio problem of keeping the State Department from giving our precious radio rights to other North American countries, mainly Cuba. The Association went along with our opposition to any move that would impair radio service to rural areas.

"In spite of protests from all the leading farm and ranch organizations, an undesirable international treaty, known as the North American Regional Radio Agreement, was signed November 15, 1950. That treaty will soon come up for ratification in the Senate. Our only hope of heading off this threat to rural radio is to have the treaty rejected. Our best weapon is the support of organizations such as yours."

Letters were written to Senators Tom Connally and Lyndon Johnson by your Association Secretary reaffirming the Association's stand opposing any move by our State Department which would impair rural radio service, and urging that the Texas Senators vote against ratification of the proposed treaty.

CLEAR CHANNEL RESOLUTION OF TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS' ASSOCIATION

WE REITERATE our previous stand in favor of clear channel broadcasting stations and higher power on clear channels for adequate service to rural areas; and we furthermore request that the State Department be instructed by the proper authority to maintain a firm position to protect the rights, radio wise, of the United

States against further inroads by other North American countries.

CLEAR CHANNEL RESOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

THE RADIO furnishes an important source of needed information to the ranchers, supplying them with market information and reports, weather reports, and other helpful news.

It has come to our attention that there is a move under way to break down clear channel high power stations which serve rural areas. We are reliably informed that the State Department is discussing treaties with Cuba, Mexico, and possibly other

countries which might result in the surrender of vital clear channels.

We favor the retention of clear channel high power broadcasting stations. We insist the State Department be instructed to maintain a firm position to protect the radio rights of the people of the United States.

MEMBERSHIP

FROM THIS office, 3,200 return address cards have been distributed to warehouses, largely in the eastern edge of the sheep and goat country, for the purpose of securing new members. Warehousemen report good response on these cards.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REORGANIZES SOIL CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH AGENCIES

ONE OF the most refreshing and encouraging signs in the national economy setup is the reorganization of the soil conservation and agricultural research activities of the Department of Agriculture.

Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture, issued three memoranda announcing the reorganization of the Department agencies and the reorientation of its staff and administrative structure for defense mobilization purposes. The county offices of the Department dealing with conservation will be consolidated, and arrangements will be made to maintain these offices open to the public on Saturdays. A similar move to consolidate State offices has also been directed. The actions become effective immediately.

Secretary Brannan stated that the reorganization is to be accomplished by using the existing powers of the Secretary and does not depend on additional legislation.

"The administrative changes now being put into effect," he said, "seek to carry out the objectives of the President's Commission or Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government — the group generally known as the 'Hoover Commission' — as they pertain to soil conservation and agricultural research.

"We are also taking the first steps toward our objective of a single county headquarters for Department agencies directly serving farm people.

"In these times of tremendous demands upon our agriculture, we must organize all of our effort toward the maintenance of high-level production. As a nation, we are no stronger than our agriculture. Our agriculture, in turn, is no stronger than our productive resources."

Of the three memoranda issued the first — Coordination of Agricultural Resources Conservation Services — vitally affects more rural people than the other two. The policy is stated as follows:

"The basic physical objective of soil conservation activities by the Department agencies shall be the use of each acre of agricultural land with-

in its capabilities, and the treatment of each acre of agricultural land in accordance with its needs for protection and improvement."

The conservation programs of the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Production and Marketing Administration will be supervised by an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Under the supervision of this official these agencies will jointly determine the soil conservation practices and rates of payment for the Agricultural Conservation Program. These are decisions for which the PMA has had sole responsibility, although in practice PMA has consulted the other agencies.

This Assistant Secretary will also maintain a continuous survey of the agricultural resources activities of the Department and determine with the Secretary such action, including transfers of functions, as may be necessary and appropriate to insure integration, effectiveness, and economy of these activities.

The land and water resources staff of the Office of the Secretary will be assigned to the Assistant Secretary in charge of agricultural resources conservation services, to assist him in carrying out the Department's responsibilities, relating to flood control, river basin investigations, and various other matters concerning land and water utilization.

Field work will also be unified.

In each State and county, personnel of the SCS and PMA will be officed in the same building as soon as possible. At present, farmers and others having soil conservation business with both PMA and SCS may have to go from one office to another in the same town or even in different towns.

A THOUGHT FOR THE RANCHMAN'S DAY — "I shall pass through this world but once, and any good that I can do or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it for I shall not pass this way again."

SAN ANGELO PLANS FOR GIANT FAT STOCK SHOW

AS THE program and all plans for the Eighteenth Annual San Angelo Fat Stock Show were completed, members of the San Angelo Booster Club and the Trade Extension Committee started intensive work to increase attendance at the show. The largest number of livestock entries

in the history of the San Angelo show has been received this year.

H. E. McCulloch, general chairman for the 1951 San Angelo Fat Stock Show, urged all the livestock world to see the following programs to be presented at the San Angelo Fairgrounds, March 1-3.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1951

12:00 Noon All livestock must be in place
2:00 P. M. Sifting of all classes of livestock

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1951

8:30 A. M. Fat Lamb Show (Boys')
8:30 A. M. Hereford Cattle Show (Men's)
10:30 A. M. Breeding Swine Show (Men's)
1:00 P. M. Fat Pig Show (Boys')
1:00 P. M. Brahman Cattle Show (Men's)

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1951

8:30 A. M. Fat Steer Show (Boys')
8:30 A. M. Rambouillet Sheep Show (Men's and Boys')
8:30 A. M. Southdown Sheep Show (Men's)
10:30 A. M. Suffolk Sheep Show (Men's)
1:00 P. M. Hampshire Sheep Show (Men's)
1:00 P. M. Delaine Sheep Show (Men's and Boys')
3:00 P. M. Corriedale Sheep Show (Men's and Boys')
3:00 P. M. Shropshire Sheep Show (Men's)

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1951

8:00 A. M. Junior College Livestock Judging Contest
9:30 A. M. Boys' Sale

BIG LAMB CLASSES AT BIG BEND SHOW

ALPINE WAS the site of the Big Bend Livestock Show, February 10. Members of the Brewster and Jeff Davis County 4-H and FFA clubs also entered 70 lambs in El Paso show and 50 to 60 for the San Angelo show.

At the Alpine sale, Don Estes of Midland was auctioneer. Members of the Sul Ross State College Clip and Brand Club were assistants in the livestock show.

Herman Carter of Mid-West Feed Yards in San Angelo was fat lamb judge.

Ismael Hernandez, 4-H club boy, had the heavyweight fine wool lamb champion; and Carrol Joe Smith, another 4-H boy, had the crossbred champion. The champion lamb weighed 150 pounds and the reserve champ 119 pounds.

Top show results were:

Fine wool, light weight: first, Chas. Cook, Marathon FFA; second, Von Kountz, 4-H; third, J. Freeman, 4-H.

Fine wool, medium weight: first, Nolan Action, 4-H; second, Carlton Lemmons, Marathon FFA; third, Trudy Action, 4-H.

Fine wool, heavy weight: first, Ismael Hernandez, 4-H; second, Nolan Action, 4-H; third, Nora Hernandez, 4-H.

Pen of three fat fine wool lambs: first, Trudy Action, 4-H; second, Nolan Action, 4-H; third, Billy Grubs, 4-H.

Light weight crossbred lambs: first, Douglas Smith, Marathon FFA; second, Jimmie Gallego, Alpine FFA; third, Nolan Action, 4-H.

Medium weight crossbred lambs: first, Shirley Smith, Marathon FFA; second, Shirley Killion, 4-H; third, Bobby Hammons, Alpine FFA.

Heavyweight crossbred lambs: first, Carrol Smith, 4-H; second, Marsha Broadfoot, Alpine FFA; third, Carlos Torres, Alpine FFA.



JOHN P. CLASSEN

John P. Classen, San Antonio, breeder of Registered Polled Herefords and Angora Goats, was recently elected President of the Texas Section of the American Society of Range Management. Mr. Classen is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

Pen of three crossbred lambs: first, Carrol Joe Smith; second, Jim Harkey; third, Donald Collier.

Corriedale lambs, 106 pounds and under: first, Douglas Smith, Alpine FFA; second, Bill Fruge, Alpine FFA; third, Barbara L. Ross, 4-H. Corriedale lambs, 106 pounds and over: first, Jimmie Gallego, Alpine FFA; second, George Davis, Alpine FFA; third, Jim Davenport, Alpine FFA.

A year ago this month -

We Announced the New Partnership of →



The 1951 GRAND CHAMPION RAMBOUILLET RAM at: Fredericksburg Fair, Dallas Fair, Fort Stockton, Fort Worth and San Antonio. He is still a lamb and weighs 255 pounds.

NOELKE AND OWENS

The BEST in RAMBOUILLET and CORRIEDALE SHEEP

Sheffield, Texas

Our Friends and Customers were good to us in 1950.

To show our appreciation, we have developed a line of champions to offer in 1951. Here are our Rambouillet show results so far this year:

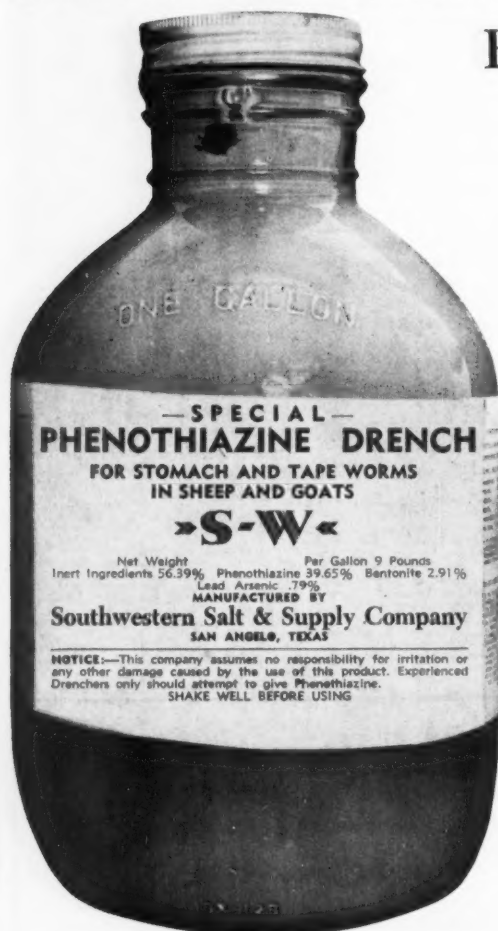
	FORT WORTH	HOUSTON	SAN ANTONIO
RAM LAMB	1st and 2nd	1st	1st
YEARLING LAMB	1st and 4th	1st and 2nd	2nd
AGE RAM	1st	2nd	1st
CHAMPION RAM	(Lamb)		(Lamb)
EW E LAMB	4th and 6th	1st and 2nd	1st and 5th
YEARLING EW E	2nd and 3rd	1st and 4th	1st and 4th
AGE EW E	1st and 3rd	3rd and 4th	2nd and 3rd
CHAMPION EW E	(Age Ewe)		(Yearling)
EXHIBITOR'S FLOCK	1st	2nd	1st
LAMB FLOCK	1st	1st	1st
GET-OF-SIRE	1st	1st	1st

Write or Visit the Ranch anytime for your choice of top

**Stud Rams
Ram Lambs**

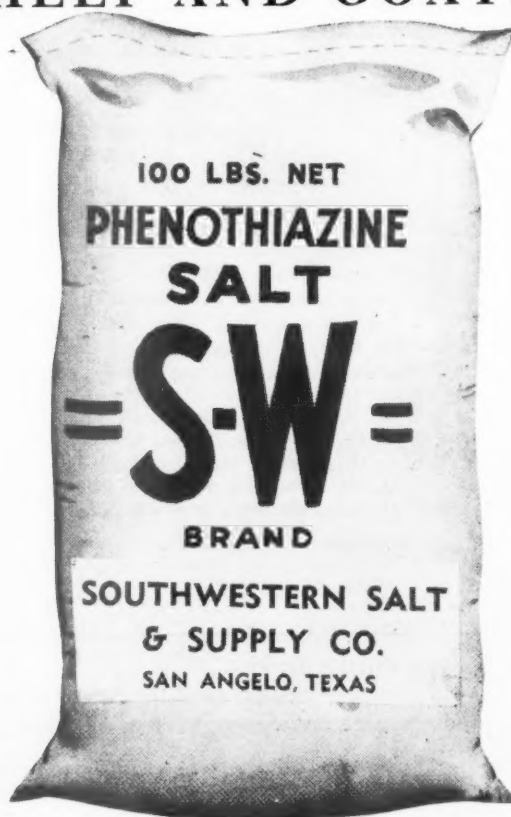
**Stud Ewes
Range Rams**

THE TWO GREAT MUSTS FOR SHEEP AND GOATS



Our Special Green Phenothiazine Drench is prepared according to a proven formula designed for both Stomach and Tape Worm eradication. It is properly mixed and contains the highest quality chemicals.

There is none better.



10% Phenothiazine — 87% Salt — 3% Molasses

A Great Favorite of Sheep and Goat Men. Properly and expertly mixed according to Experiment Station and Agricultural College recommendations for the control of parasites in sheep and goats.

**Other
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Phenothiazine Regular Drench -S-W- Docking Fluid
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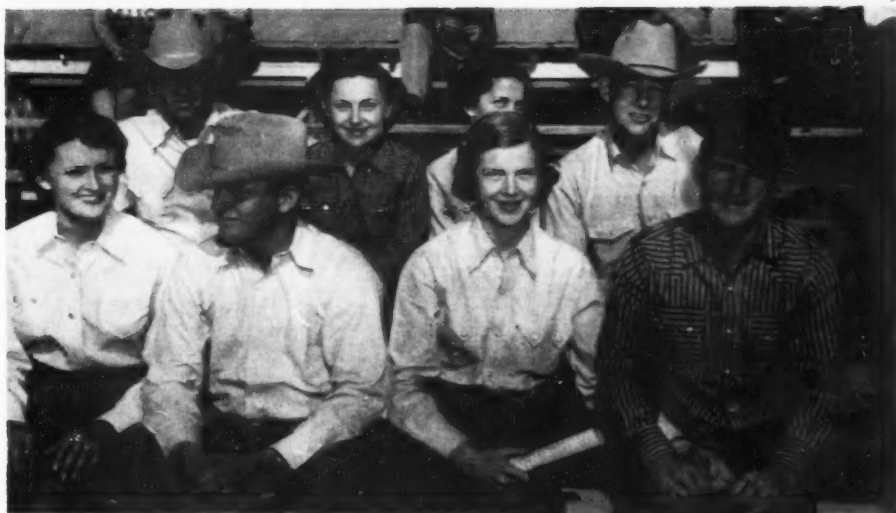
DEPENDABLE

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RESPONSIBLE

At the Val Verde County Show

(Additional Photos of
Val Verde Show on
Succeeding Pages.)



YOUNG UNS' — The camera caught four young Del Rio ranch couples as they watched the judging during the Boys' Livestock Show. In the front row left to

right are Mr. and Mrs. Sparks Rust, Jr. Mrs. Rust was formerly WYVONNE GALLAWAY. Mr. and Mrs. THOS. ROSE. Mrs. Rose was formerly SITTA WARDLAW. In the back

row are Mr. and Mrs. JOHN KEYES FINNIGAN. Mrs. FINNIGAN was BETTY HODGES. And Mr. and Mrs. CLIFF B. LOWREY. Mrs. LOWREY was NORMA MAE McDONALD.

THESE BOYS CARRY FATE OF THE FINE WOOL INDUSTRY



An Excellent Class of Boys' Rambouillet Ram Lambs — A Practical Project with a Big Future

RAMBOUILLET — FOUNDATION SHEEP BREED

SEE THEM AT THE STOCK SHOWS — VISIT THE BREEDERS

Leading Producer of Fine Wool and Mutton

Fine Wool: Our most critical strategic commodity — is bringing record smashing prices. The US must import six out of every seven pounds consumed.

Lamb and Mutton: Are the only meats produced that are below the prewar level. Fat Rambouillet lambs often place above purely mutton breeds and cross-breds at stock shows, and they often top commercial markets.

Rambouillets — a Good Investment

For information and list of breeders, write

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Cactus Lumber Co.

"Headquarters for Building Materials"

Plenty of corrugated and V drain iron.
Also a good stock of rough fencing and gate irons. We are still able to assist you with your finance. Loans from \$60 to \$2500 with as long as 30 months to pay.

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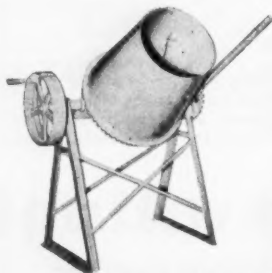
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UTILITY MIXER

Mixes CONCRETE, HOTBED
SOIL, FERTILIZER, MORTAR
SEED, ETC.

A new one-man machine that quickly mixes a wide variety of materials. Sturdily constructed, accurately balanced and pressure lubricated, this all-purpose mixer is a real labor saver around the home, farm or ranch. Up to 20 yards of mix per day by hand power; even more by motor or engine. Most good dealers will have them.

San Angelo - Brownsville - Houston
Corpus Christi - San Antonio

ALAMO IRON WORKS



NICE LAMBS — The Del Rio boys had a nice lamb show and interest in the event is well shown here as the picture gives a partial view of the crowd which enthusiastically supports this boys' work. Vestal Askew, judge, is shown looking at the lambs down the first line.



GRAND CHAMPION LAMB AT DEL RIO — Smiling Tuffy Whitehead, Jr. grabbed top honors in the fat lamb show with a cross-bred Suffolk-Rambouillet. On the left is shown Ham Forrester of Del Rio, breeder of the grand champion lamb. Mr. Forrester is a registered Suffolk breeder. Glen Green on the right is Val Verde County Agent.

Cleve Jones, Sr. of Sonora sold 1,000 Rambouillet yearling ewes at \$27.50 a head for delivery May 1, out of the wool.

At Ranchers' Commission Company in Junction, January 24, was a record

high sale day. A short load of 3 and 4-year-old muttons sold at \$16.25 per head. The same day about 150 head of aged nannies were put through the ring at \$14.75 a head, and kids of good quality brought \$10.25 a head.

How these famous Armour chefs help market your farm products !



These famous chefs in Armour and Company's New Product Kitchen spend a large part of their time developing new and better products for the famous Armour line of foods. Recently these chefs developed recipes for three new products in the Armour line of canned meats—already the largest line of canned meats in America.

As more and more shoppers buy these Armour products, the demand for the "raw materials" you raise tends to be strengthened. So, in effect, these Armour chefs—like hundreds of other Armour employees in other important jobs—are helping to market your farm products, helping to make your farm business more secure!

How to be your own best customer . . .

Next time you go shopping and see the Armour name on food products or on soap, remember that the "raw materials" used to make these quality products may have come from your own farm. So try some—start being your own best customer, today!

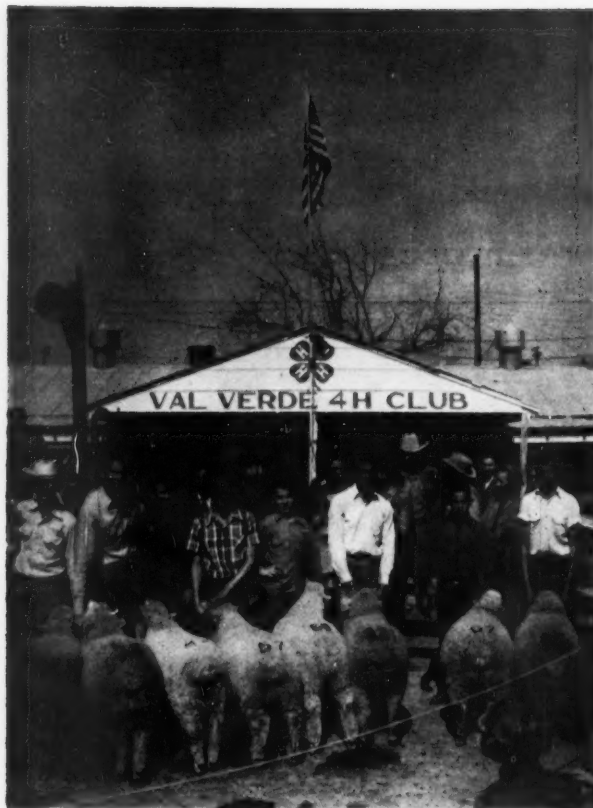


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AND COMPANY

* Buyer of hogs, cattle, calves, sheep, lambs,
milk, cream, chickens, turkeys and eggs.

* Seller of more than 2,000 products for farm, home and industry.



RESERVE CHAMPION RAM — Perry Calk is shown here with his reserve champion ram which was bred by Pat Rose, Jr.

PRACTICAL WORK — The Val Verde County 4-H Club and FFA work is loyally supported not only by the business and professional people of the county but by the ranchmen as well. With good equipment, excellent livestock and conscientious instructors the boys have done well with a program which stresses the practical as well as the interest angle.

Thousands of Testimonials

The thousands and thousands of TEXO-FED sheep and goats are the best testimonials for TEXO RANGE FEED. TEAM UP WITH TEXO, a corn-base feed fortified with Vita-Plus Mineral Supplement and extra vitamin A for low cost and high results. Only three pounds of TEXO RANGE FEED per day will supply a mature animal, under any range conditions, their known requirements of protein, carbohydrates, and the essential vitamin A.

The ewe getting all the dry grass or hay she wants will obtain all the extra proteins, carbohydrates and vitamin A needed from one-half pound of TEXO 20% RANGE FEED.



"It's in the Bag"

TEXO FEEDS

BURRUS FEED MILLS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS



CHAMPION RAM — The boys' breeding sheep show at Del Rio includes only Rambouillets and the champion ram this year, as last, was shown by Fred Rose, son of Therrel Rose. This ram was bred by John Williams, Eldorado.



WHITEHEAD SHOWS CHAMPION EWE — Tuffy Whitehead, Jr. is shown here holding his champion Rambouillet ewe bred by Pat Rose, Jr. Young Whitehead also copped showmanship honors in the breeding sheep class.

FRED HERBST HOME BURNS

THE FRED HERBST ranch home on the Pinto in Val Verde County was completely destroyed by fire Jan. 31.

The fire of unknown origin occurred between 1 and 4 p. m. No one was at the ranch at the time.

The house, all the contents, and the garage were total losses.

LLANO COUNTY SUFFERS FROM DROUTH

TANKS ARE drying up and wells are failing in some parts of Llano County. Ranchmen are hauling water as well as feed.

A Llano County stockman for 48 years, J. W. Winkel, reported a creek on his place at the lowest in the almost half-century that he knew of.

Now!—
you
can
whip
mesquite
with



ESTERON 245

You can kill mesquite with Esteron 245, Dow's *low-volatility* ester formulation of 2,4,5-T. In more than 20 tests run by the Texas Experiment Station during 1950, it was proved that Esteron 245 gets better results at a lower cost per acre than hand or mechanical methods.

increase range carrying capacity . . .

Getting rid of mesquite with Esteron 245 is worth many times the cost. Livestock are easier to find and to work. Range grasses grow better when moisture- and sun-stealing mesquite is controlled. You get more profitable use of your range land, increased carrying capacity, more meat per section.

effective . . . economical

Esteron 245 does the job! Application by plane or ground equipment makes the cost of mesquite control moderate. Within weeks after spraying, mesquite will lose its foliage, giving you a better chance to work your stock almost immediately.

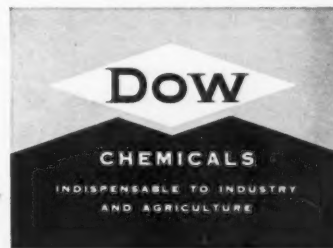
Chemical control of mesquite with Esteron 245 can save you time, labor and money and substantially increase the carrying capacity of your range. Ask your Dow dealer to help you plan a *complete, effective, economical* mesquite control program. Write us for our leaflet, "Esteron 245 for Control of Mesquite."

Use Dependable Dow Agricultural Chemical Products

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AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

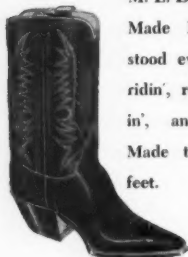
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Wool and Mohair Market Report

By Sheep and Goat Raiser Boston Bureau

A CONSIDERABLE weight of stockpile wool considering all phases of the market has been purchased since the matter of price controls for wools were first discussed as an important part of the Defense Program. In fact, this was one of the first developments in the marketing of both domestic and foreign wools. The rapid advance in prices for the fiber the world over made it apparent that the absence of a stockpile of wool here was likely to be an expensive item in the purchase of supplies for the armed forces. All attempts to work out a cooperative program with foreign countries who are the largest producers of wool were bypassed until this country was forced to take a position as buyer on the open markets abroad. This situation has already been remedied to a great extent through the buying operations of brokers on Eastern markets.

Price Ceilings

The Ceiling Price Regulation is considered most severe on wool and the wool textile industry, and in order to get relief it is necessary to amend

Sec. 3 so that the ceiling price will be the highest price at which contracts had been to sell and deliver, but this would practically nullify Section No. 3 and the Price Stabilization Authorities are fearful of the results it will have on many other industries. In the case of the relief on military orders which has been announced there is some question as to how it applies to textiles. An effort was made to have textiles specifically stated in the order, but while we have not seen the order as we go to press we understand that it does not specifically state textiles.

A memorandum to the Director of Price Stabilization referring to the Price Regulation of January 26 resulted in the following situation in the wool textile industry:

"No new purchases of foreign wools are being made because the levels of foreign prices are considerably above the ceilings which any manufacturer or dealer may legally pay. For example the following is approximately the situation: the present world price of 64's wool is \$3.85 whereas the average individual ceiling for wool purchasers under the order, is around \$3.50 and the highest price at which the manufacturer's fabric ceiling is based on \$3.00 wool or less.

"Civilian fabric manufacturers are in most cases prohibited from making deliveries to their customers because

of industry ceilings lower than contracts taken prior to the base period in the freeze order, causing curtailed operations by manufacturers. This situation can not be improved without a new regulation for wool products.

"More than two-thirds of the wool for this country is bought from southern hemisphere countries. The selling season for southern hemisphere wool has so far advanced that only 30% of the total supply is still available to be bought. These offerings will have been taken by the world users within the next ninety days and no opportunity will be available again to purchase additional wool from foreign sources until September 1st (when new auctions open).

"Available stocks of wool in this country and on contract are only sufficient to keep the industry operating at the current capacity until July 1st (or five months) and the industry's requirements between July 1st and December 1st, when the new southern hemisphere wools begin to arrive, must be purchased in the next ninety days.

"The conditions which took care of this problem in World War II do not exist today because:

"Wool clips from the British Dominion, the chief source of the world wool supply, were contracted for by the British Government in partnership with her dominions, and was held at a fixed ceiling price for the duration of the war. This wool was then stored in the United States and made available to the allied powers at a set price. Up to the present time all efforts on the part of this government to secure an international agreement, which would have the effect of allocating sufficient wools for use, have been unsuccessful. Even if the Dominion governments were now to change their position, it is already too late to solve this problem from the current clip and no solution can be achieved until the new clip becomes available in September. As a result, in the meantime, the sole source of wool supply lies in the current inventories which are either in this country or which have been contracted for, plus the balance of the southern hemisphere clips to be offered for sale during the next ninety days.

"It is impossible to forecast the prices of foreign wools, owing to public auction systems governing their sale and over which this country is powerless to impose a ceiling. The annual world supply of wool can be forecast with some degree of accuracy. This supply can not be expanded readily which has been demonstrated by the fact that the world clips have not expanded despite conditions that have prevailed for the last five years most conducive to expansion. The world during this period has consumed 15% to 20% in excess of the annual production by using up the World War II stockpiles which are the supply has remained fairly static, now gone. Even with such a market, based on the foregoing background, the following are conclusions and possible solutions:

1. The most assured method of placing an effective ceiling on wool products is by first establishing defin-

(Continued on page 51)

CEDAR POSTS

Nick's Twin Mountain Cedar Post Yard

WE DELIVER WHAT WE SELL

If you order an 8-foot post with 7-inch top you won't get an 8-inch top or you won't get a 6-inch top. You get what you pay for.

We are building a reputation on this.

★ ★ ★

HOMER G. NICKEL

THE CEDAR POST MAN

7 miles West of San Angelo on the Big Bend Trail
Highway 67 Phone 73566



FOR SALE
A Limited Number of

Border Collie Sheep Dogs

★ WILL DO THE WORK
Of Two Ranch Hands

★ WONDERFUL PETS

For Children

★ Smartest, Most Alert

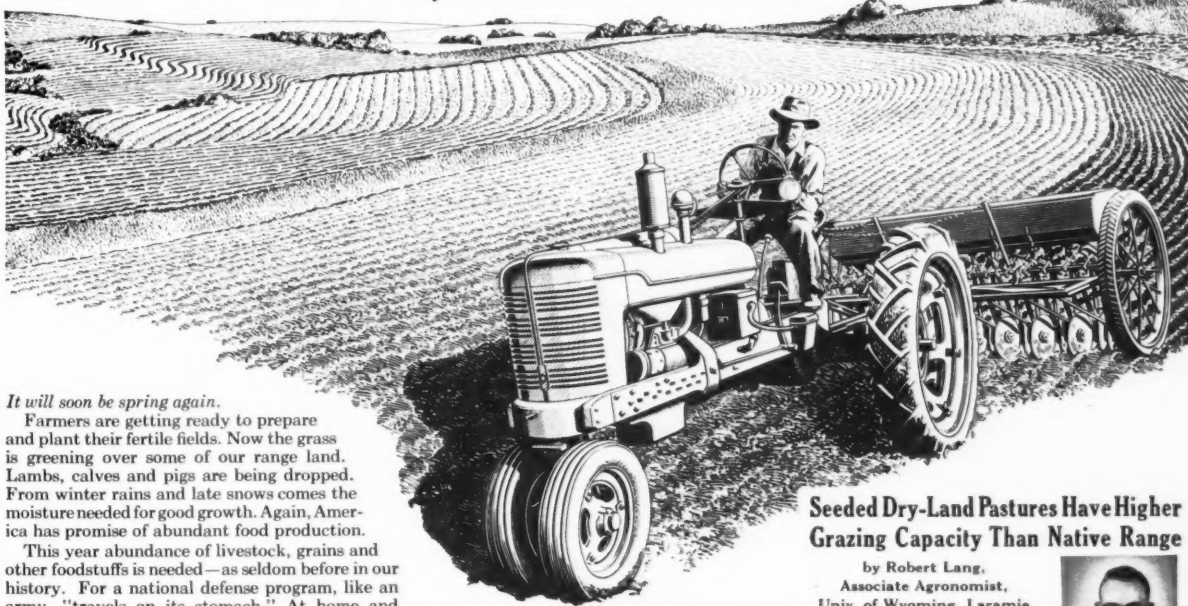
Dog Alive!

\$50.00 either sex — a bargain
at any price!

PETERSON'S Stock Farm
KERRVILLE, TEXAS

Name
Address
City and State
Sex M. O. Enclosed
Send C. O. D.

"First the blade, then the ear..."



It will soon be spring again.

Farmers are getting ready to prepare and plant their fertile fields. Now the grass is greening over some of our range land. Lambs, calves and pigs are being dropped. From winter rains and late snows comes the moisture needed for good growth. Again, America has promise of abundant food production.

This year abundance of livestock, grains and other foodstuffs is needed—as seldom before in our history. For a national defense program, like an army, "travels on its stomach." At home and abroad our armed services will require great quantities of food. People must be well fed to work at peak levels.

Production of food on such a gigantic scale will put a heavy strain on our land . . . not only this season, but far into the future.

So the conservation of our soil's fertility and of our water resources is more important now than ever before. *We can not afford the luxury of waste.* Fortunately, farmers and ranchers know how erosion can be arrested. How our watersheds can be preserved. How with proper conservation practices they can maintain soil productivity at present high levels . . . And how we can reach even higher levels of food production in the future.

In this emergency the use of conservation methods fitted to individual farms and ranches is a *must*. We believe that thus the nation's farmers and ranchers can contribute in full measure to our national strength.

Soda Bill Sez . . .



Backbone is fine—unless the head at the top of it is made of that same stuff.

Cheer up! Yesterday's gone and tomorrow hasn't arrived yet.

Martha Logan's Recipe for

LAMB SHOULDER WITH MINT STUFFING

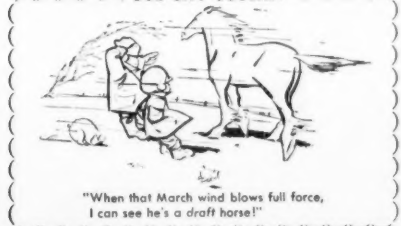
To roast lamb shoulder well done, allow 35 minutes per pound. The average shoulder weighs 4 to 6 pounds.

MINT STUFFING (Yield: 4 to 6 cups)

10 slices bread, broken in small pieces	2 teaspoons poultry seasoning
1 medium apple, chopped fine	1½ cups (about) fruit juice or water
2 tablespoons celery finely chopped	
1 tablespoon chopped dried mint leaves	

Mix all ingredients in large bowl. Place stuffing on brown paper which has been rubbed with shortening and placed on a rack in a roasting pan. Put roast over the dressing, fat side up. Roast in a slow oven (325° F.) about 2½ hours.

OUR CITY COUSIN



"When that March wind blows full force, I can see he's a draft horse!"

Business Know-How Is Needed



In America little business and big business make a team that is hard to beat. In many industries little businesses make the parts which big business assembles into big, complete, finished products. Working together in this way, business as a whole has developed the "know-how" that gives our nation its mighty productive strength.

To me, it is essentially American to start little and grow big. Swift & Company is a good example of what I mean. Gustavus Swift started in a small community. He bought a heifer and sold the meat personally from his original *red wagon*. As he gained "know-how" his business thrived. Later his sons worked with him in developing a service essential to a growing nation. Today, little companies still grow big—and the combined *know-how* of all business is one great bulwark of our defense.

When national emergencies arise, where except in business would you find the trained manpower to handle problems of production and distribution? Managers of business readily accept a dual responsibility. They become responsible for handling in their own companies the special problems created by the emergency. They put their combined *business know-how* to work to keep America strong.

It is my conviction that we Americans live better because there are both big and little businesses. I maintain that business *know-how* develops as businesses grow . . . and that such *know-how* is essential to the defense of all the big and little things for which we Americans stand.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Dept.

Quote of the Month

"Our plans for the coming year must be based upon the greatest possible production. That must be the keynote for farmers and stockmen . . . It's crystal clear that . . . in 1951, an ample supply of food is essential for victory. All-out food production is our job. Plan it that way."

Nelson R. Crow, *Publisher Western Livestock Jrl.*

Seeded Dry-Land Pastures Have Higher Grazing Capacity Than Native Range

by Robert Lang,
Associate Agronomist,
Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie



Robert Lang

Seeding dry-land pastures to supplement native range and increase the carrying capacity has become increasingly important.

Experiments have shown that crested wheat grass, western wheat grass, Russian wild-rye grass, and intermediate wheat grass are all well adapted to conditions similar to those in eastern Wyoming. These species, when grazed at their optimum time, have furnished nearly *three times* the grazing capacity and about three times as many pounds of lamb per acre as native range.

Pastures seeded to these cool-season grasses will supplement the native range any time of the year, but particularly in the early spring and again in the fall. *For a good stand of grass, follow these rules carefully:*

1. Select a species adapted to climate of the area.
2. Get good quality seed—high in purity and high in germination.
3. Prepare a clean, firm seed bed.
4. Plant cool-season grasses very early in the spring or in early fall.
5. In general, drill to cover about ½ inch for crested wheat grass or seed of similar size. Plant smaller seeds shallower.
6. Allow no grazing during the first year, and mow weeds when about 5 to 6 inches high if a thick stand develops.
7. Plant with a legume when possible. Alfalfa is the best legume tested thus far for dry-land areas.

Food Factory Runs on Grass

A steer is a food factory that turns feedstuffs into meat—efficiently, economically. It manufactures grass, hay, roughages and grains into tasty, nutritious meat . . . Some folks see our steer differently. They say it is a grain burner. That's because they don't know the facts. Here is what it takes to make a 1,200-pound steer—10 to 15 tons of grass; ½ to 1 ton of hay; 200 to 250 pounds of protein supplement; only about 60 bushels of corn. By far the most of this feed is material unfit for human use. People cannot eat grass, hay or roughage. Protein supplements such as meat scraps, cottonseed or soybean meal also are not good human food. Half of our country is in grass, which would have little value if it were not fed to livestock. The basis of meat production is grass, hay and forage.

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours

UVALDE AUCTION COMPANY REPORTS \$6,000,000 YEAR

ROY KOTHMANN, owner of the Uvalde Livestock Sales Company reports that his volume of business this past year more than doubled the volume for the yard in 1949, and tripled the receipts for the first year of operation, 1947.

Yard receipts totaled over 152,000 head of livestock sold through the Uvalde ring in 1950. This total included 51,000 head of sheep, 41,000 goats, 58,000 cattle, 8,500 hogs.

In regard to these figures Kothmann said, "With the support of local livestock people we have built a market here that we are proud of. On the whole, the market here is right on the line with the major markets, hauling and shrinkage allowed."

Uvalde Livestock Sales Company is bonded against loss from bad checks, and the seller gets a company check for every head of stock sold on its premises.

SWEETWATER AUCTION SHOWS \$2,000,000 GAIN

TOTAL SALES in 1950 for the Webster Livestock Auction Company in Sweetwater were \$5,500,000. This was a \$2,000,000 increase over the 1949 business.

The sales receipts were on 46,000 cattle and 1,400 hogs.

LAMB SALE AVERAGE UP AT HOUSTON SHOW

LAMBS AT the Houston Fat Stock Show sold high at the 1951 show. Some 415 head sold for an average of 41 cents bringing owners a total of \$19,567.

The 1950 Houston average was 38.5 cents on 218 lambs.

Some truck and pick-up tires are scarce but there is little justification for alarm and none for hoarding.

PURINA EXPANDS

THE RALSTON PURINA Company, announces the purchase of Merit Mills, Incorporated, which includes major milling operations at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and Amarillo, Texas, and smaller plants at Muskogee and Sayre, Oklahoma. Purina plans to operate the Merit Mills manufacturing Merit Feeds as well as Purina Chows. Under this plan, the present Merit personnel and dealer organization will be retained. Purina operation of the Merit properties will be under the direction of R. E. Rowland, Purina Vice President in charge of production.

CLINTON HODGES TOPS STERLING LAMB SHOW

AT THE Sterling County Livestock Show, February 12, Clinton Hodges, 16-year-old son of L. F. Hodges, Rambouillet breeder, showed the champion fine wool lamb of the day. The lamb was one of Debouillet breeding from the flock of Foster Sims Price.

The champion crossbred lamb, exhibited by Robert Harris, was of John Reed breeding.

Fine wool lambs and crossbred lambs do not compete against each other in the Sterling show.

Hodges won the annual J. T. Davis award for his champion and Harris was awarded the new Nathan's rotating trophy. Holland Jewelry Company awarded a silver belt buckle to Alfred Chapple in the lamb division.

A 7-year-old, David Durham, exhibited some registered Rambouillet sheep of Hodges breeding and was presented a loving cup by Nathan's.

Top sheep show results follow:

Heavy fine wool lambs: first to third, Clinton Hodges.

Light fine wool lambs: first, Hodges; second, Billy Humble; third, Bobby Blair.

Heavy crossbred lambs: first, Henry Bliznak; second, Humble; third, Hodges.

Light crossbred lambs: first, Robert Harris; second, Hodges; third, John Reed.

Champion fine wool lamb — Hodges.

Reserve champion fine wool — Humble.

Reserve champion crossbred — Hodges.

Pen of three fine wool lambs — first, Hodges; second, Bobby and Derrel Blair; third, Larry Glass.

Salt is important in the diet of beef cattle for normal digestion of feeds and excretion of waste products.

Hiram Price of Eden closed out the sale of half of his New Mexico livestock near Estancia and Encino because of drouth.

He sold 1,085 mixed-aged ewes to A. L. Rossen of Big Spring at \$40 a head in the wool. The ewes are bred for May lambs. He also sold 293 yearling ewes in the wool for \$30 a head and 50 mixed-age bucks at \$50 a head. Hereford cows, 380 head, calving now he sold at \$250.

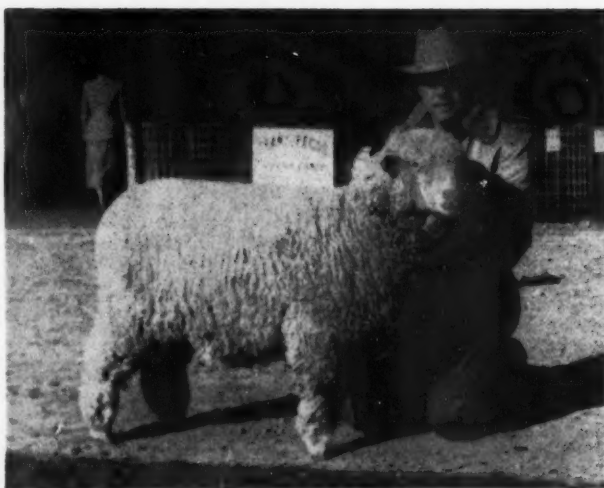
Russell Koontz, Bandera County ranchman and livestock auctioneer, has been very helpful this year with the livestock auctions. He served very efficiently the Bandera Sale averaging 52c per pound for the lambs and sold 84 head without charge to the boys and girls. The sale was Jan. 13.

SUL ROSS JUDGING TEAM PLACES HIGH AT FORT WORTH

THE FIRST place livestock judging team at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show was the Sul Ross State College team. The top honor was won in the junior A. and M. and teachers' college livestock judging contest.

Two high ranking individuals from Sul Ross added to the winnings of the school. Wayne White of Coahoma was top individual in the contest with 522 points out of a possible 600. Jimmy Calvert of Maryneal was second high with 518 points.

This was the second time the Alpine college team has taken the Fort Worth livestock judging honors.



CHAMPION EWE

This 200 pound ewe was raised by Miles Pierce. She was Champion at Iraan and Reserve Champion at Fort Stockton this year.

Rambouillet Sheep

**STUD RAMS
RANGE RAMS
REGISTERED EWES**

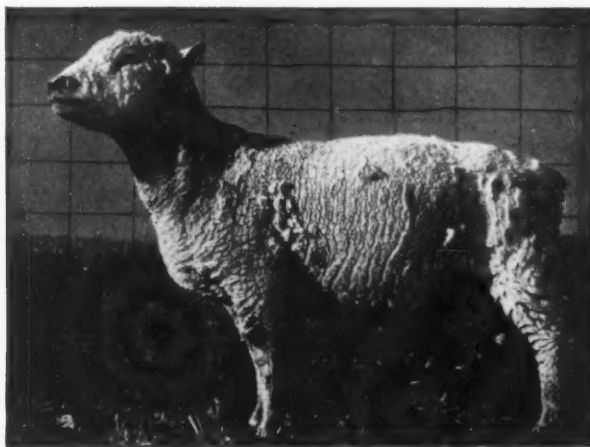
**Place Your Order Now for
Spring Delivery on Range Rams**

V. I. Pierce and Miles Pierce
OZONA and ALPINE, TEXAS

It Pays Four Ways to Worm Your Sheep



1 You get better lambs, and more of them, from healthy ewes that are free of worms.



2 Better growth is the prompt result when unthrifty sheep like this one get rid of worms.



3 You save on feed and get full value of grain and grass when your sheep don't support worms.



4 You get better-grade wool from worm-free sheep; it's smoother and brings a higher price.

To expel worms outright, Phenothiazine may be administered as a drench or in capsules or boluses. Preventive treatment with Phenothiazine may also be carried on while animals are on pasture. Phenothiazine is the only drug that controls nodular worms, the worms that destroy the value of intestines for surgical purposes.

If you are not already using Phenothiazine, see your

local supplier for worm removers made with this drug. It kills more kinds of worms in more kinds of animals than any other known remedy. Use Phenothiazine remedies—use enough—use them right.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION about Phenothiazine, address the Du Pont Company, Grasselli Chemicals Department, Wilmington 98, Delaware.



Phenothiazine

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Washington Parade

By Fred Bailey and Jay Richter

ARE WE in for subsidies to keep food prices down and farm prices up?

Politically, this solution looks like a good "out" to many insiders in the Administration. But they are not going to be obvious about pushing the idea.

Many of them think the present loose controls over prices will bring continuing squawks from consumer and labor groups — thereby forcing the issue, and leading to the subsidy pattern. Rigid controls over the eco-

nomy are being fought hard by farm groups, but ultimately they may have to choose between the strait-jacket and subsidies.

Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan probably would go along, perhaps enthusiastically, for the subsidy idea. But subsidy payments may not be along the line recommended in his controversial Farm Plan.

Instead of being made directly to producers, subsidies could be paid to middlemen to cover the difference

between what they pay farmers, and what they could get from their sales.

Subsidies, paid to processors, were used on some commodities during the last war. Pressure for them during this emergency could be even greater.

Farm groups, riled up about the subsidy idea, already have begun to buttonhole Farm Bloc leaders on Capitol Hill, urging the lawmakers to combat the expected Administration move.

Will there be rollbacks on livestock prices?

Could be.

Farm prices that have gone up since the so-called freeze may be rolled back. Among them are beef, lamb, and veal. The Agriculture Department is fighting to keep farm ceilings generally, at parity levels.

But keeping meat prices at the above-parity level may be a campaign too hot for USDA to handle.

As things stand, there is no price fixing of any product at the farm. Control to date has been over processors and retailers, in the case of meat. They are restricted to prices charged in the period Dec. 19 — Jan. 25.

Technically, packers could pay producers any price for meat animals, without either buyer or seller liable to legal action. But the controls on packers and retailers obviously will exert downward pressure on farm prices.

Black markets in meat are being freely predicted by the packers. A few are said to have already developed.

Argument over controls and exercise of same is likely to muddy up the atmosphere for some time to come.

Here are a few facts and figures, from official sources, that may help to keep the record clear:

Prices paid by farmers hit a record high for the third successive month last mid-January when they reached 3 percent above mid-December.

Prices received by farmers advanced 5 percent from mid-December to mid-January. The index of prices, however, is still 2 percent short of the January, 1948, peak.

Average wholesale prices have risen recently at about the rate of 2 percent per month. New highs have been reached by retail prices, but the retail increase has been only about half of the wholesale rise.

The current rate of spending by the federal government represents about 7 percent of the total value of the nation's production of goods and services. By the end of the year, this rate is expected to have more than doubled, jumping to 18 percent!

A Senate subcommittee report, favorable to farmers but obviously angled for political effect, has received scant attention in the daily press.

It has been submitted by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (Iowa Democrat), to the chairman of the Senate Agriculture committee, Sen. Allen J. Ellender (Louisiana Democrat). Gillette is chairman of the subcommittee in question which has been named to investigate price spreads.

"Little or no increase" in prices has

been received by farmers since hostilities began in Korea, say the senators of the subcommittee.

"There is not so much need for freezing the prices of meats as there is for rolling back the margins of the meat packers and retailers," the report goes on.

"It seems that the food processing and distributing industries, while performing useful services to the nation, simply take advantage of every opportunity to increase or maintain their prices, regardless of the service rendered.

"It has seemed to the subcommittee that the difference between what the farmer receives for his product and what the consumer pays is too high."

The report goes on to charge that, in meat marketing, the cost of distribution plays "a relatively unimportant part," with the middlemen "charging what the traffic will bear."

Some of these charges may be true but they ought to be taken with a grain of salt by those people they are so carefully calculated to please. That is to say, farmers.

A hearing is scheduled in Denver February 26 and 27 for livestock men opposed to recent action of the Forest Service to cut down the grazing season on the Uncompahgre National Forest.

Increasing amounts of seed will be on hand this year, say USDA research men. They point out that, in 1950, there was 16 percent more certified alfalfa seed than ever before. Increasing amounts are to be on hand this year.

Twice as much certified Buffalo and Ranger alfalfa seed is predicted in '51, along with big increases in clovers — especially ladino and re-seeding crimson.

Some research men at USDA's giant research center in Beltsville, Md., think it is possible for the livestock industry of the South to increase three-fold.

More emphasis on forage crops is the answer, they insist, with special attention to development of better plants for seasonal pasture which will permit grazing the year around.

Also needed say the plant scientists, are improved legumes, and supplementary grains.



"After this hand, ladies, would you please look at my brushes?"

Experience and Service

We believe no other organization can give you more service or better service in drenching sheep. I have had more than 25 years of hard work in this business; Yeager Grimes, 15; Hess Driskill, 10; total 50 years. We have the equipment to do the job right — anywhere in the U. S.

PRICKLY PEAR

We have a spray that will economically kill your prickly pear. Ask about it.

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SPECIAL AND REGULAR. For dealers and warehouses at wholesale prices. Remember, we can supply just as good a product as Austin, Fort Worth, San Antonio and as good or better price. Call us.

LAMB MARKING FLUID

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**A
GOAT
FOR
A
GROAT!**
(or vice-versa)

They say that, in Old England, a *groat* (then a nickel's worth of silver) would buy one complete goat.

Pretty cheap—but then folks probably thought goats were only good for eating tin cans—and tin cans hadn't even been invented yet!

So you can see why goats were a drug on the market.

Then along came the mohair industry and now goats—and goat raisers—are big business in the good old U.S.A.!

Collins & Aikman was in at the beginning. We're *still* in there—right up to our ears—producing and promoting about every type of mohair fabric you can think of.

Yes—and always applying our research to pioneering new fabrics that boom Texas mohair.

And we're mighty proud to help our friends in Texas—because it's your prosperity that helps build ours!

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WE SAY IT AGAIN...**

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**SUPERIOR QUALITY
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discovering that a long distance tele-
phone call is the quickest way to reach
any point anywhere.

The
SAN ANGELO TELEPHONE
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CHAMPION EWE LAMB SHOWN BY GENE SIMON

Gene Simon, Kimble County 4-H Club boy has a fine beginner's flock of Rambouillet sheep. He showed the champion ewe in the Kimble County Show and the Grand Champion ewe, a lamb, in the Hill Country District show at Kerrville January 19.



THE DUDERSTADT FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Duderstadt and daughter, Bernice, of Harper, were interested spectators during the Hill Country District Boys' Show at Kerrville. Mr. Duderstadt is Coordinator in the Veterans' training program.

THE DOPE SHEET

WITH INCOME taxes already a headache and liable to become a splitting pain, it behooves every farmer and ranchman to look sharp and act bright in taking advantage of every opportunity to save money in this field. A simple bookkeeping transaction, legally and wisely done at the proper time, can save a taxpayer perhaps a few dollars and perhaps several thousand dollars.

Here's an example recently turned up. A ranchman with a family of three children has been setting aside about \$500 each year for each child for future educational expense — some \$1500 each year for the three children. By paying each child for ranch work done around the place, legitimate, beneficial activity toward the promotion of the ranch's normal activities, the money so paid the child worked is deductible from the ranchman's income tax. Payment to each child for labor done must be reasonable and the ranchman cannot take the money back. Such payment for labor done must not reach \$500 per year, otherwise the parent cannot claim the \$600 per year exemption for each child.

How will this save the tax payer money? If the ranchman is in the 34% bracket and he pays a salary of \$499 to each of his three children his total salary payments to his children will amount to \$1497 and the net cost of the \$1497 would amount to approximately \$1000. The saving in cash to the taxpayer is approximately \$500.

In addition, perhaps the ranchman can get more work out of his children in the normal course of their training and add incentive and interest to their tasks.

Farmers and ranchmen are able to do a lot more than they have in supplying food for the table. The vegetable garden is sadly neglected on most ranches, and even home killed and cured meat is a comparative rarity. The time's coming . . .

We like grass. Ranchmen do, too. What's right amusing is he fact that most 'teen age ranch boys know a lot more about grass than their dads ever will know. Grass learning sir, is smart learning.

The law of supply and demand for ranch products are not Acts of Congress. They will not be changed by Presidential edict, either.

Talking about grass, again. One up and coming ranchman who is raising grass seed for sale has pointed out that good grass seed is more important to the buyer than a lot of poor grass seed. Watch that germination analysis. It pays to buy the best.

Some of the medications used on the ranch are likely to be very scarce. Look to your supply of insecticides, poisons, etc.

If you set down a plan of opera-

tion for the farm or ranch it is likely you will get half again as much done. It works, try it.

Did 'jever notice that the greater the possibility of war, the higher wool prices go. With wool prices as they are we surely must be close. Indicates too, what a valuable product wool really is. Research experts are working night and day to find some synthetic fiber "as good as wool." Making progress, too.

That fellow who was bragging a few days ago about selling his wool for a dollar a pound is twiddling his fingers and wondering what it would be like to sell wool at a dollar-fifty. Who ever heard of such a thing?

What about 1951? There is nothing in the wool picture to suggest an abatement of the demand for wool nor reason to believe that there will be any material decrease in price. Not considering the military demand it must be noted that people the world over are interested in woolsens. Wool would be hurt if synthetics were not also in short supply. It seems that good sheep producing good wool will bring in the profits for quite some time.

The predicted turn from wool to rayon for summer suiting may not develop as rayon yarns are also in short supply. Civilian goods supply shortages are already developing.

We understand that some mill manufacturing paper twine for wrapping wool fleeces are having trouble getting good paper. The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association has put in a word for these mills realizing how serious a situation would develop if a shortage should develop.

The percapita consumption of wool in the seven states of Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Idaho is greater than in any other given area in the country, the Wool Bureau has found out.

J. B. YOUNG
President

C. E. ALLEN
Vice-President

C. C. MARRETT
Sec'y-Treas.

C. G. HADLEY
Vice-President

1888

1951

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OUR SLOGAN: To build a business that will never know completion; to efficiently serve every person with whom we have relations; to create a personality that will always be known for fairness, honesty, strength, and friendliness.

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GEO. JONES — Sheep and Hogs

Dr. Rogers' LINDANE

Keep your sheep healthy, happy and producing. DR. ROGERS' LINDANE destroys lice, ticks and mange mites (scab) quickly and effectively . . . WITHOUT LEAVING OFFENSIVE ODOR IN THE WOOL. DR. ROGERS' LINDANE is so highly refined and concentrated that only one tablespoonful to five quarts of water is needed for effective insect extermination. If you do not require the odorless properties of Dr. Rogers' Lindane, the same results may be obtained with Dr. Rogers' BHC. Both of these products meet the high quality standards set by Dr. R. L. Rogers for veterinary supplies carrying his name.

Ask your dealer for
DR. ROGERS' LINDANE or DR. ROGERS' BHC.

TEXAS PHENOTHIAZINE CO. (BOX 4186) FORT WORTH

MAINTAIN YOUR ASSOCIATION — SUPPORT PROMOTION

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Net-Wire Fences Changed Sheep Raising

By Roy Holt

Illustrated By FRANK ANTHONY STANUSH

THE WHOLE scheme of sheep raising was changed in West Texas when net-wire fences came to criss-cross these far-flung plains and rolling hills. The old sheep herder was forced to bow out to the new order, for his occupation was gone. A new era had dawned in sheep raising.

Barbed wire fences, first introduced to the Texas ranges in 1876, gradually but effectively had killed the picturesque, romantic and rollicking cowboy, but his passing was recorded in story and song. On the enclosed range one hand could do the work that had once required five cowboys. Net-wire fences in like manner killed the old-time pastor even "deader" than the cowboy. That interesting character on the early range, the sheep herder, never had a piece in the paper and he passed on unsung. The old-time cowboy lives on in fiction and in song. But both the cowboy and the pastor are dead. Archer Gilfillan, in his book *SHEEP*, says some authors are constantly trying to "apply a literary

pulmotor" to the real cowboy, when what is needed is "the friendly services of an undertaker."

Net-wire fences marked the enclosure of sheep in pastures on a large scale. A new day had dawned for the sheepman on the Edwards Plateau, in the Trans-Pecos and all over the West. By 1930, it was conservatively estimated that at least 95 per cent of the 5,500,000 sheep and 2,965,000 Angora goats were grazed "loose" with wolf-proof pastures in the great ranching area in Southwestern Texas. In the two succeeding decades woven-wire fences have constantly girdled more and more new pastures for sheep.

Sheepmen Pioneered in Fencing

From the days of the Spanish Missions in the Southwest it was necessary that sheep be herded constantly. Flocks under the most diligent herders, however, were subject to numerous hazards such as wild animals, weather, Indian raids, and antagonism of both farmer and cattleman. Losses were sometimes severe to the

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sheepman. Many pioneer families kept a few sheep in order to have wool to supply their home-made clothing.

Gradually, sheep were moved westward, under herders, into the hill country and into Central Texas. Rams were imported and both the sheep and the quality of wool were improved. About 1870 sheep raising began to be a very important industry. During the early '80s both sheepmen and cattlemen were scrambling to secure ranges.

The owners of sheep industriously

experimented with fences. The enormous cost in both labor and materials was such that cultivated fields were small, with pastures even smaller. Usually, the fields alone were thus enclosed and livestock were allowed to range outside, with sheep under herd. The German settlers in the hill country erected countless miles of rock fences, a monument today to their energy and perseverance. Rail fences enclosed some small pastures where timber was plentiful.

In 1881, the Texas Legislature



The German settlers in the hill country erected countless miles of rock fences, a monument today of their energy and perseverance.

passed a law that in effect made it illegal for sheep owners to graze their animals on lands belonging to another person without his consent. Sheepmen resented this as discriminating against their industry, although some eight million sheep were on the tax rolls. Many sheepmen benefitted, however, by buying land and improving it. Many others leased land and thereby gained temporary control over it.

In 1883, a prominent land owner in Travis County wished to enclose some of his land for sheep. He offered two sections of land to a Mexican if the latter would erect a rock fence around a third section. The offer was not accepted. (The Galveston News, Dec. 12, 1883.)

R. K. Wylie, big sheepman in Runnels and Taylor counties during the '80s, marketed 65,000 pounds of wool in Abilene in 1887 and also sold 7,500 improved sheep. Wylie's nephew, H. C. Harding of Amarillo, once related that his uncle spent over 30 years building four miles of rock fence and never completed it.

The Vernon ranch in Tom Green County, in 1887, had six miles of solid rock fence, costing nearly \$800 per mile. (The Dallas News, May 12, 1887.)

All this shows the huge cost of fencing pasture lands. Numerous land owners had also experimented with hedge, or live fences, but these had proved unsuccessful for the most part. During the '70s there was wide spread interest among farmers and stockmen concerning fences. Sheepmen were in search of a cheap, effective fencing material.

In 1883, a writer from Leakey stated: "On the north of the Nueces, Frio, Medina and Guadalupe headwaters is a vast extent of country, totally uninhabited save by a few sheep camps, and on these high dividing lands is as fine and luxuriant grass as one could wish to find, but owing to the scarcity of water and the distance for cattle to travel in getting to it, it has hitherto been ignored." (The Fort Worth Gazette, Dec. 21, 1883.)

The same description applied to immense areas of the Edwards Plateau, as in Schleicher and Sutton Counties, where sheep were the first livestock. During the '80s sheepmen quickly took up much range and transformed it into pastures.

Sheepmen Enclosed Pastures With Barbed Wire

Sheepmen, as well as farmers, jumped at the chance to use barbed wire fencing as a possible solution to the problem of enclosing their own lands. The law of 1881, was a further spur to such ranchmen to fence.

All over the range, sheepmen began to use the new-fangled fencing. Sloan and Gibbons in San Saba County fenced large blocks of land. Colonel W. L. Black enclosed some 30,000 acres on the headwaters of the San Saba River near Fort McKavett. Bob Wylie fenced a large pasture on the Colorado River above Ballinger about 1883. John A. Loomis enclosed his pasture on the Kickapoo in Concho County and as a unique touch added an electric signal system so that the opening of a gate anywhere on his

property was recorded at the ranch house. C. B. Metcalf fenced the Arden pasture in Tom Green County only to have the wire cut before the wire was all stretched. R. H. Overall, Adam T. Brown, C. W. Mahoney, Beck brothers and Starkweather brothers fenced large pastures in Coleman County.

In October of 1883, Texas Siftings, (published at Austin) furnished the information that 200,000 acres were under fence for sheep pastures in

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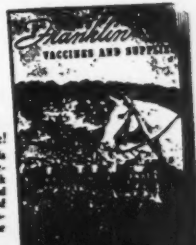
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NET-WIRE FENCES

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Coleman County, with some large pastures of 12,000 to 40,000 acres enclosed. At least 200,000 head of sheep were grazed in the County. But trouble was in the offing for fence owners in that section.

The Galveston News of December 3, 1883, quoted the Coleman Voice as follows:

"Mr. Horace Starkweather paid us a visit this week and informed us that since his pasture fence has been cut the crime of incendiarism has been repeated on his place. Shepherd houses and sheep folds have been burned, and within the last few days 1,500 or 2,000 cedar posts, piled near his residence, have been destroyed by fire."

On December 7, 1883, this sheepman in a letter to The Texas Wool Journal, wrote:

We had a good, fine wire fence, and were nearly half-way done putting rock nine inches high under the bottom wire. We were going to put on two more, and try to make it wolf proof, but before the time come, we had it nearly all cut—at least thirty miles out of thirty-five, and I expect the remaining five miles is cut by this time.

As soon as the fence was cut, some scabby sheep strayed in, and we are now just finishing dipping, the second time, eight thousand sheep, which is most anything but a joke for us.

It will take Coleman County at least two years of good behavior to regain the position and standing she had prior to the fence cutting.

In this county there has been no excuses whatever, for the outrages that have been committed any more than that people that owned land chose to fence it; and such a thing as fencing people in against their wish, or fencing up roads and not putting in gates, and fencing school land etc., is all trumped up trash that the Eastern county papers and fourth class politicians like to harp on for policy sake, but there is not a word of truth in it in this section.

Very truly yours,
Starkweather Bros.

"Ranch," Coleman County, Texas,
December 7, 1883

In 1884, the Texas legislature enacted a law making fence cutting a felony. Soon the trouble disappeared and the land owner was protected in enclosing his own land.

But the sheepman found that his barbed wire fence still left much to be desired. It did give the owner more exclusive use of his land, a most desirable accomplishment. Those who owned herds and flocks, but no land, had to move on. A newspaper comment from McCulloch County in December 1883 read, "Most of the cattlemen are going west; the sheepmen are taking their place." There was still open range and "free grass" in the west.

The discussion concerning fences

continued among the sheep men. Letters were published in the newspapers and in the livestock journals giving the views of sheepmen about fences. For example, The Texas Wool Journal of July 31, 1883 (published at San Antonio) carried a letter from a sheepman in Zapata County who had been building barbed wire fence. The sheepman had found barbed wire "very unsatisfactory." Horses would run through it at will, always breaking the two top wires, nor would such a fence hold sheep. This writer commented only on damage to the fence, not to the horses.

The editor of the Texas Wool Journal on August 28, 1883, said, "there will be some scratching for water before another drouth comes." This emphasized the problem of providing water in pastures over an immense area where surface water was not available. Along with building barbed wire fences, ranchmen were digging tanks or else drilling wells and erecting windmills.

The last quarter of the 19th century saw many Texas stockmen attempting a general improvement of their stock on enclosed pastures. The sheepmen could justly claim their share in this improvement.

Adjutant General King, of Austin, after a visit to Coleman County in October of 1883, stated that fences and small pastures were absolutely necessary to the grading up of stock. He said that under the old system, "to improve their grade will require as long a time as it took Methuselah to shuffle through life." (The Fort Worth Daily Gazette, November 5, 1883).

E. R. Lane, ranchman on the San Antonio River, in a speech before the Stockmen's Convention at Austin, in 1884, said, "Belshazzar's doom was not more certainly and legibly written than that of free grass . . . The day is fast approaching, when every person will be required to fence his stock in, no one to fence it out, and I welcome it. First, on the ground that it is especially to the interests of the stockmen to have his animals within an enclosure . . ." (The San Antonio Express, January 25, 1884).

By 1887, numerous Texas sheepmen were experimenting with "Wolf-proof" fences. A Burnet County sheepman wrote his experiences to Captain Inskeep of Kimble County, who was contemplating building a wolf-proof fence. The Burnet County man had used rock and wire and a plank but he was afraid that wolves would dig under it. Captain Inskeep, in an interview with the editor of The Texas Stockman and Farmer said he planned to put one wire on the ground, another three inches above it, and increasing the distance above gradually to about nine wires. He preferred a rock base, "but when you go into rock you go into money," he said. A wire fence was expensive but there was nothing that would pay for it quicker than sheep he believed. (The Texas Stockman and Farmer, June 21, 1887). About this time a law went into effect in Texas whereby the



Many pioneer families kept a few sheep in order to have wool to supply their homemade clothing.

state paid fifty-cents for wolf scalps.

In 1894, the Lechua ranch in Kimble County had large pastures fenced with barbed wire. This "mixed" ranch ran cattle, horses, sheep and goats. The Fort Worth Terrott ranch had ninety miles of fencing at the time. (Mary Jacques, *Texan Ranch Life*, p. 55).

In Sutton County, where the transition from open range to barbed wire enclosures was about typical of all that great area, the first fences were erected about 1889. Such enclosures were the principal factor in causing the area to be leased by stockmen. One man leased his land to prevent outsiders from using it or to keep them from leasing it out from under him. Immediately other stockmen leased theirs in self-defense. Soon the entire country had passed from free grass to leased range. Temporary, three-wire fences enclosed the leased lands. Gradually, ranchmen began to buy alternate sections. On such lands they could afford such necessary improvements as wells and windmills. Along about 1905 buying land became general. (Youngblood, B. and Cox, A. B., "An Economic Study of a Typical Ranching Area on the Edwards Plateau of Texas, p. 74 f.).

Woven-Wire Introduced

Numerous accounts are available concerning the invention of woven wire fences. Just as in the invention of barbed wire, there is ample room for controversy. One authority states that woven wire fences originated in Australia and that such fences became the pattern for this country. (The Cattleman, September 1931, p. 27).

Another account states that woven wire fence was first produced in 1883, the invention of an imaginative man who lived on a farm in Michigan. While serving as a soldier during the civil war, the inventor had spent his idle moments around camp fires in twisting together pieces of wire, or else

roots and grass when he could find no wire, in an attempt to find a way of weaving wire into a fence. (The Texas Farm and Ranch — no date).

A third account gives the credit for designing the first woven wire fence, as well as the wire weaving machine, to Peter Sommer, who lived on a farm near Tremont, Illinois. This was called the old "Keystone fence" and it was improved into the "Square Deal" by later experiments. This first fence is said to have created a profound impression among the prairie farmers, who came for miles around to view the inexpensive and labor saving device. (The Standard Reference Work, Minneapolis and Chicago, 1922, Vol. VIII, p. 390).

Texas can boast a "prior use" of a woven wire fence, just as she can boast of the first barbed wire fence invented in Austin before the civil war. But Texas cannot boast of extensive or wide spread use of either of these types of fencing.

In 1878, at the agricultural fair held in Waco, Eichelberg, the inventor of "the portable prairie fence and corral," was on hand. He demonstrated his invention, which was described as a smooth-wire fence interwoven with wooden stays. (The Galveston Daily News, October 28, 1878). The same newspaper on March 30, 1882, carried the picture of a home and barn with a man stretching a woven wire fence. This was in an advertisement of J. S. Brown and Company of Galveston. Neither a description of the wire nor the name of the manufacturer was given. The illustration, however, shows the woven wire a "dead-ringer" of the fencing used today.

Incidentally, in 1884, Litcher and Moore, lumber manufacturers at Orange, invented a machine to build wire and picket fence. The fence was then rolled into spools of 50 yards

(Continued on page 26)

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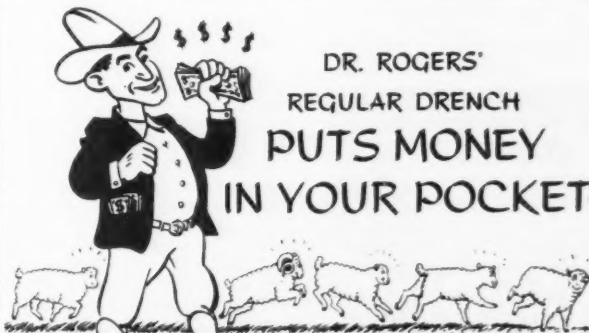
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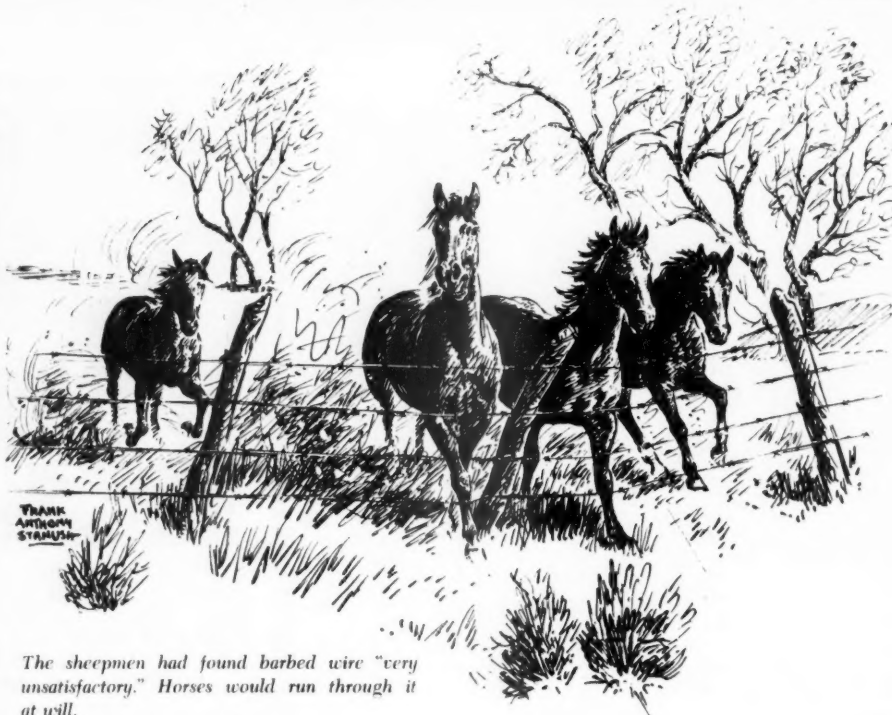
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The sheepmen had found barbed wire "very unsatisfactory." Horses would run through it at will.

NET-WIRE FENCES

(Continued from page 25)

each. This was considered quite a curiosity. (Texas Farm and Ranch, November 1, 1884, p. 14).

Evidently, nothing came of any of these inventions in the field of woven wire so far as use on Texas sheep range was concerned. It was not until the first decade of the present century that Texas sheepmen began to use woven wire for extensive fencing.

West Texas Sheepmen Use Woven Wire

Among the sheepmen who pioneered in the construction of net wire fences in West Texas were Arthur Anderson, of Pecos County, B. M. Halbert, Tom Adams, and R. F. Halbert, all of Sutton County.

B. M. Halbert, told the story of these first fences in the Devil's River News, October 18, 1940. In 1907 and 1908, Arthur Anderson had erected the first woven wire fences across the Pecos, using Ellwood wire. This had been sold to him by Findlater Hardware Company of San Angelo. In the summer of 1908, Ernest Abbott, of Findlater's, told the three Sutton County ranchmen about the wire.

B. M. Halbert's story continues: "Tom Adams, R. F. Halbert and myself were trying to run sheep and goats loose under six and seven barbed wire fences, in adjoining pastures and the wolves were bad. So we three ranchmen went together agreeing to put up our outside fences around 35 sections, with 42-inch Ellwood net wire and gave Findlater's the order through Mr. Abbott for the wire—in a short time our fences were completed—the first woven wire wolf-proof pasture east of the Pecos river.

In the summer of 1909 I bought sheep of Giles Hill and the late John Word and turned them loose in my pastures, with the Angora goats. Of course, we three men fenced in a lot of wolves in our pastures, and we fought them with dogs, guns and traps, but found that had to change our inside fences to mesh wire before we could catch and control the wolves. — We gave barbecues and wolf hunts, and our neighbors would bring their packs of hounds and join us, and in a few years we had no wolf troubles. And now all of "The Stockman's Paradise" is under wolf fences, and you might say all of Southwest Texas is under woven wire fences, with sheep and goats running loose."

Tom Adams, pioneer sheepman in West Texas, remembered that the biggest problem, after the three Sutton ranchmen had decided to fence, was finding the wire. They could not get a sample of the wire, so Ernest Abbott had John McMicle, a surveyor, to draw a life-sized copy of the wire on cardboard. Then they ordered the wire, at a cost of \$280 per mile, to the best of his memory.

While the fences were under construction, the majority of the ranchmen hooted at the idea. "Don't the damn fools know the sheep won't go to water if they turn them loose?" It was only a short time until the whole area was fenced. (The San Angelo Standard-Times, May 3, 1934)

About 1910, wolf-proof fences were recognized as a success and not a mere experiment. These fences came to conform to a common pattern. The woven wire, with a six-inch mesh and 42 to 52 inches in height, was stretched on cedar posts. Barbed wire was placed along the ground, sometimes on both sides of the posts, to prevent wolves from scratching under the fence or three barbed wires were mostly placed about the woven wire. Frequently, the barbed wire on

top served as the ranch telephone line.

Once started, wolf proof fences were extended rapidly. In 1922, 97 ranches in Sutton County alone had more than 1,600 miles of such fences — enough to extend from Texas to Chicago and half way back. The standard wolf-proof fence cost about \$650 per mile with average cost per mile of all ranch fences amounting to \$485 per mile. The average cost per section in Sutton County was \$630, or about \$1 per acre. Of course, the larger the pasture, the less the cost of fencing. Fences came to represent the largest single item of overhead investment and the most expensive of all permanent improvements on the range. Ranchmen came to look upon good fences as an investment that pays dividends. (Youngblood and Cox, p. 230).

In 1936, the production of woven wire fence in the United States amounted to approximately 550 million pounds, enough to provide a fence four feet high and 160,000 miles long. Such wire is still in great demand and new fences are constantly erected, either on new range for sheep or as a replacement of old fences or a subdivision fence in a large pasture. The cedar post industry alone is big business in the Southwest.

Net Wire Fence Spelled Change

A virtual revolution resulted from the introduction of woven wire fences in West Texas. (Youngblood, p. 77. Cattlemen) Some of the changes and advantages are as follows:

1. The startling revelation became apparent that sheep and cattle thrived on the same range. Cows would graze on a smelly sheep range. Finally, when the cattle market reached a low level, the Texas cowman, sometimes apologetically, began "running a few sheep to make out."

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SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

COMMERCIAL EXHIBIT ATTRACTS KEEN INTEREST

One of the competitions attracting considerable attention in the Hill Country District Show was that of the pens of three commercial ewes — older than lambs. This picture gives an idea of the numerous entries — fourteen in all. The show was won by Gene Simon, Kimble County 4-H Club boy; second place by J. R. Evans of the same 4-H Club. Both placings were of Rambouillet sheep and from the Sears program.



COMMERCIAL EWE LAMB CLASS AT KERRVILLE

Winners in the Hill Country Livestock Show is this class shown above are Travis Langford, Bandera with Rambouillet ewe lambs; Kyle Wright, Ingram, with cross-bred lambs, and Don Bode, Junction, with Rambouillet ewe lambs.

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SAN ANGELO LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO., J. B. Webster, Mgr., San Angelo.....	Sales Monday, Saturday
UVALDE LIVESTOCK SALES CO., Uvalde.....	Sale Saturday
WEBSTER AUCTION COMPANY, Jimmy Webster, Mgr., Sweetwater.....	Sale Wednesday

The Livestock Auction Companies must be rendering a much needed and
desired service — otherwise, **WHY ARE THEY GROWING SO RAPIDLY?**

UNCLE ED MANSFIELD, RANCHMAN, ROPER, TELLER OF TALES

By Sue Flanagan

ONE OF the first names a visitor to Bandera will hear is that of "Mansfield." The reason is all roped and tied up in the long history of the famous settlement. Two of the best known representatives of the Mansfield clan are "Uncle Ed" Mansfield, the grand old man of the town; and his nephew, the famous "Toots" Mansfield, now in his seventh year as grand champion calf roper of the world.

Uncle Ed is the son of Andrew Mansfield who came to Bandera County in 1860 with the first sheep ever brought to the county. The sheep were brought from Washington County, Pennsylvania where Andrew Mansfield was born. Of Spanish Merino blood, the imports arrived at their Texas destination by rail to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, by boat to the Gulf of Mexico, and then were driven overland to Hill Country. Mansfield worked for John James at that time and kept the sheep on the James Ranch.

One of the early day trail drivers, Uncle Ed has that special love for the Longhorn that is as lasting as the Bandera Hills. Recently he and Joe Newcomer, another trail driver, had their picture made with a steer, belonging to Joe, which they believed to be the last longhorns in the county.

It was a significant trio they thought for pioneers of their vintage are sparsely settled nowadays.

Not long ago Uncle Ed sold a 7-year-old steer, a straight Hereford,



UNCLE ED MANSFIELD AND 7-YEAR-OLD STEER—Uncle Ed recently sold this steer in San Antonio. This animal of straight Hereford breeding, showed a throwback of the old longhorn strain. He weighed 1,675 pounds and brought \$475.85.

which he especially liked because of its long horns, probably a throwback of the historic predecessors. The steer weighed 1675 pounds and brought \$475.85. The horns, valued at \$100, he is having mounted for a granddaughter.

A drouth and some cowhides were responsible for Uncle Ed's original investment in livestock. About 1890 a severe drouth caused many cattle to die. Uncle Ed, then about 14 years of

age, skinned 35 to 40 cows and went into the cattle business with the proceeds from the hides—some 75 cents apiece. "If I had sold the horns instead of the hides I might have been a millionaire today," he said.

In 1892, Uncle Ed drove 1600 head of cattle through knee deep mud in downtown Kerrville. He believes he was the last man to accomplish this feat for the next day there was a sign up "Against the law to drive



Steer Photo by Little Eva

John BEAN FARM SPRAYERS DO ALL THE JOBS!

With John Bean power sprayers you can do more than spray weeds. You spray livestock, fight corn borers, protect fruit or shade trees, whitewash buildings, clean poultry houses, and even have stand-by fire protection. Versatile spray booms, axles adjustable for correct ground clearance and row width, and all-purpose spray guns are field-proven for performance.

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Portable power sprayer. Output to 3 gpm. Ideal for small farms and estates.



Trailer-mounted John Bean general purpose farm sprayers. Engine powered. Also available with add mount.



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This year more than ever before there is a great need for spraying livestock. Check with the BEAN SPRAYER DEALER in your territory so he can show you that it will pay you to use a BEAN SPRAYER.

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OZONA, TEXAS

We Deliver Anywhere

more than 15 head of cattle down Main Street."

Sheep and Goats

Always he has run black top Merinos, a heavy Delaine type sheep. Today he still works harder than most "hands," tagging, dipping, etc. His ranch, 3 miles from town, where he and Mrs. Mansfield live, is a part of the original holdings of his father. The old headquarters place of the Mansfields is now a part of the John Bruce ranch. Uncle Ed has nine children.

In 1920, the Bandera Ranchers and Farmers Association was formed for the commission sale of wool and mohair. Uncle Ed was chosen as the first president and his term of office has never expired.

Asked if he had any goats, Uncle Ed replied that he had had. "I never lost a goat in a storm, but I shore rode many a good horse to death getting to them. Never knew a person to have goats that didn't keep 'em one night too long," he grinned.

Early sheep days in Bandera meant hauling your wool in a wagon to San Antonio and later to the warehouse in Kerrville over no road and a poor cattle trail. "Yep, we had scab too," he recalled with a thoughtful tug at his mustache. "We had a vat on the river. Had to boil the water. We used lime and sulfur and later tobacco, the forerunner of Blackleaf 40.

"In those days, ranchmen helped each other shear with the old hand clippers. If you sheared 35 or 40 head a day you were doing good."

As for thieves and rustlers he remembered little trouble. "They were too trifling to steal."

And roping — it runs in the family. Uncle Ed lays claim to a roping record that's never been rivaled, even by his famous nephew. "I was in 25 roping contests — never missed a loop

and never won a prize," he declares. He was an active roper up until 20 years ago. "Used to could rope pretty good after dark, too," he chuckled. A score of years ago he entered two roping contests, one in San Antonio and one in Comfort. He won the calf roping, steer roping and two goat ropings on a borrowed horse and saddle.

Today Uncle Ed follows the record of Toots with ringside interest. "Toots always has been a roper. As a little boy, he never tied a milk calf off, he always tied him down." Toots' brother, Rhea, is also a good roper. Uncle Ed is happy to boast of Toot's winning \$17,500 in 101 seconds on 5 steers lately.

The magnified history made by Uncle Ed is authentic enough to be accepted as fact but the meat of the story is his wit. His coverage extends through three and a half wars with wool prices ranging from 6 cents to \$1.50 a pound. His experiences, like a volume of an encyclopedia, cover everything from bandits to barbed wire.

For years in Bandera, before dude ranching came, Uncle Ed's place furnished the entertainment every Saturday night for the whole town. He had a good roping arena at his ranch and there was always a dance to boot. Now the town entertainment features cowboys watching the dudes and the dudes watching the cowboys.

Another of Ed Mansfield's attributes is his ability to barbecue. Sheep and Goat Raiser directors will have a chance to sample some of culinary arts at the meeting, March 10, in Bandera. He doesn't cover his barbecue with sauce, but with a little encouragement he will throw in a good story with each serving of barbecued lamb, which take the place of any needed spice.

Asked if he had been ranching all his life, Uncle Ed replied, "learned all about it in a heap less time than a lifetime."

Wool bags are reported at \$1.75 in San Angelo. No shortage reported.

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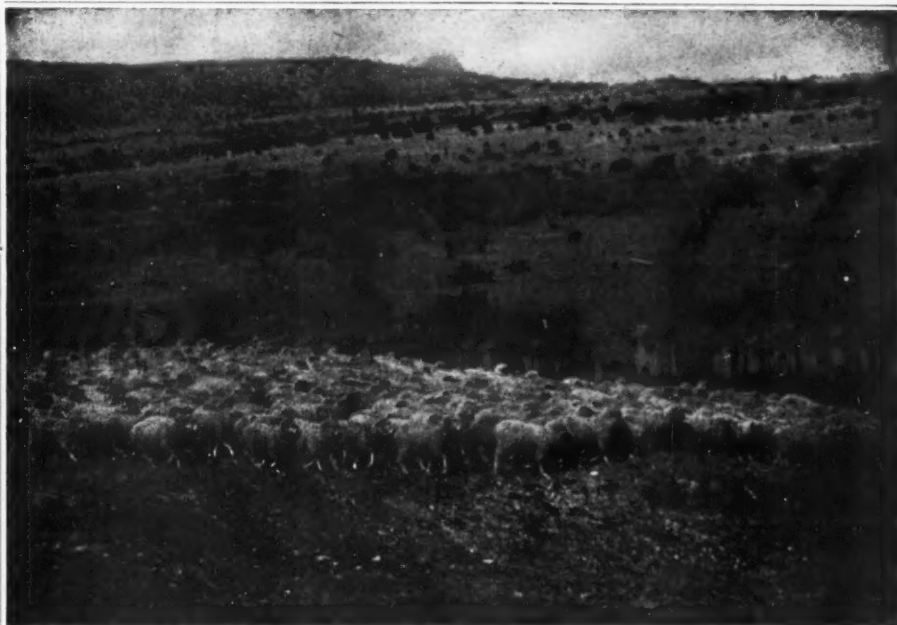
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New Feed CATTLE EAT UP SHEEP HISTORY

IN THE early 1890's, the sheep and goat men of Bandera County formed a local organization "to protect growers against coyotes, thieves and tariff." This was during Cleveland's second administration when wool was down to 4 cents a pound. The group was one of the earliest — if not the earliest — attempts anywhere in Texas toward a state sheep and goat raisers association. The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers was formed almost 25 years later, in 1915.

The minutes of this pioneer organization were kept by Chas. Montague, grandfather of Director Frank Montague. About two years ago, Frank was looking through an old desk and found this priceless collection. He was taking the manuscripts into town when he stopped on his ranch to see about a tank. He found a sick calf and laid the minutes on a trough.

Two days later, he thought of them again and rushed back to the trough, only to find illegible shreds of the old papers. The cows had chewed and digested most of the early sheep history of Bandera County.

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Single \$2.50 - Double \$4.00

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Down Town - Bandera, Texas

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Compliments of FIRST STATE BANK

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THAT IS)

Bandera
QUARTERLY
DIRECTORS' MEETING
HOST

BANDERA COMMITTEES READY FOR DIRECTORS

ENTERTAINMENT for the Sheep and Goat Raiser directors and wives, March 9-10 at the quarterly meeting is being sponsored by the Bandera County Livestock Improvement Association and the Bandera County Ranchers and Farmers Association. The occasion promises to be one of the season's biggest events. Three Sheep and Goat Raisers directors living in Bandera are Ray Wyatt, Frank Montague, Sr., and Raymond Hicks.

Ray Wyatt, warehouse manager, and H. F. Schlemmer, county agent, are overseers for the business session; Rhea Mansfield, Speedy Hicks, M. R. Sandidge, Bill Reynolds and Paul Garrison are on the barbecue committee. Raymond Hicks and Russell Koontz are in charge of entertainment; and Frank Montague Sr., Colvin Clousnitzer, Les Short and Lee Walker are on the welcoming committee. FFA groups under the direction of Louis Vickery will be responsible for the decorations of the assembly rooms where the meetings are held.

Registration will begin March 9 in the lobby of the Frontier Hotel and a dance, will be given that night at the Silver Spur.

On March 10, business sessions will begin at 8:30 a. m. in the Bandera High School assembly rooms. The Rev. R. Russell Heaner will give the invocation and John V. McShane will give the address of welcome.

Mrs. Ray Wyatt is in charge of the women's program. Serving with her are Mrs. John Saul, Mrs. C. G. Clousnitzer, Mrs. L. E. Short, Mrs. Lon Fisher, Mrs. D. W. Hicks, Mrs. Russell Koontz and Mrs. Raymond Hicks. The women will be honored with a morning coffee at Lost Valley Ranch on March 10 and the business meeting will follow immediately afterwards.

The ladies will join the men for a barbecue at noon on the tenth.

Reservations for the Bandera meeting should be made in care of Mrs. Millie Moore, Agent, Western Union, Bandera, Texas.



YOUR BANDERA DIRECTOR-HOSTS — Many a ranch and livestock deal has been transacted on this window sill where Bandera Sheep and Goat Raiser directors Ray Wyatt, Raymond Hicks and Frank Montague talk and make plans for a real western meeting in Bandera, March 9-10. This window is in downtown Bandera at the local 10, 2 and 4 o'clock coffee shop.

TOWN & COUNTRY

Woman's Wear, Accessories and Gifts
"A Tribute To Your Taste"WILLISTON & CONOR
BANDERA, TEXAS

NINE TS&GRA COMMITTEES TO MEET IN BANDERA

THE FOLLOWING committees will meet in Bandera at 8:30 a. m., March 10 in the Bandera High School.

Advisory —

John Roddie, Chair. John T. Williams, V-Chair. Penrose Metcalfe, Jake Mayfield, Sayers Farmer, Clayton Puckett, Bryan Hunt, Steve Stumberg, Ray Willoughby, Marsh Lea, Horace Fawcett, Fred T. Earwood, Price Maddox, Edwin Mayer, C. B. Wardlaw, J. T. Baker, Roger Gillis, T. A. Kincaid, Sr.

Predatory Animal —

Mark L. Browne, Chair. Steve Stumberg, V-Chair. Jack Canning, W. L. Pierce, Jim Peril, Jimmy Maddox, Leonard Proctor, Herbert Brown, John W. Vance, Worth Evans, Jimmy Pate, R. M. Thomson, Jr., W. H. Glimp, Scott Keeling, John P. Classen, Len Mertz, Aubrey Baugh, Gordon Stewart, Frank Jones, Eugene Stieler, David Combs, W. B. Whitehead.

Warehouse and Dues —

J. Ed Hill, Chair. C. T. Holekamp, V-Chair. Ray Wyatt, J. B. McCord, Bryan Hunt, John

E. Sorell, John R. Couch, Adolf Stieler, John Treadwell, Jack Richardson, J. D. Vargo, Fred Horner, Fred W. Hall, J. V. Drisdale, J. O. McLerran, Noble Taylor, C. D. McMillan, Joe VanderStucken.

College, Research and Extension —

H. C. Noelke, Chair. Leo Richardson, V-Chair. Sayers Farmer, Horace Fawcett, Raymond Hicks, T. A. Kincaid, Jr., Henry Horn, G. R. Kothmann, Ray Ridenhower, Felix Real, Jr., W. R. Cusenbary, W. T. Stewardson, G. R. White, Adam Wilson, Jr., Jimmie Martin, Pat Rose, Jr., Duke Bryson, Robert Cauthorn, Clifton Brooks, Ed Mears, O. D. Dooley.

Wool and Mohair Marketing —

Fred T. Earwood, Chair. Walter Pfluger, V-Chair. Russell Martin, Ed Long, L. M. Stevens, W. J. Wilkinson, Jake Mayfield, S. A. Hartgrove, Harry Holt, Virgil Powell, Jack Allison, W. J. Fields, J. L. Daniel, Jimmie Rieck, Chas. Schreiner, III, Frank Montague, H. F. Neal, C. B. Wardlaw, Pat Jackson, R. W. Hodge, Clayton Puckett, Walter G. Downie, A. D. Rust.

Livestock Theft —

W. B. Wilson, Chair. Stanton Bundy, Jr., V-

Chair. Gully Cowser, Edwin Mayer, Price Maddox, Dick Alexander, Arthur Henderson, Chas. G. Canon, Watt Reynolds, Jr., E. G. Sieker, R. B. Ferguson, Thomas Morris, Rolfe Peril, Guy Nations, Arthur Eichenloft, Albert Faltin, Stanley Mayfield, W. E. Barr, Gail Dudley, R. H. Harris, Tom Collins, Buster Miller, M. O. Means, Homer Walker.

Traffic —

P. K. McIntosh, Chair. J. O. Taylor, V-Chair. J. T. Davis, Oscar Nuenhoffer, S. W. Dismukes, Rodolf Smith, David Schmidt, E. F. McEntire, Joe B. Ross, George Beck, Ferris Baker, T. W. Epperson, Arthur Haral, Gilbert Marshall, Sol Mayer, R. R. Coreth, J. C. Duncan, R. W. DePuy, L. A. Schreiner, Frank Fulk.

Lamb —

Jimmy Mills, Chair. J. W. Lawhon, Jr., V-Chair. Floyd McMullan, Ed Willoughby, R. N. Allen, Harry Curtis, Aubrey DeLong, Scott Hartgrove, Elbert Whitfield, R. L. Walker, Alvis Belcher, John Alexander, Marcus Auld, Foster Rust, B. B. Noelke, Virgil Cauthorn, E. V. Jarrett, F. H. Whitehead, Steve Stumberg, Jr., W. E. Stumberg, Lance Sears, H. M. Noelke, B. E. Wilson.

General Resolutions —

Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Chas. Walter Downie, V-Chair. L. J. Wardlaw, Frank Riddle, J. Ed Hill, Fred T. Earwood, Mark L. Browne, H. C. Noelke, Willie B. Wilson, P. K. McIntosh, Jimmy Mills.



By JACK B. TAYLOR

SINCE JANUARY 22, the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association has issued memberships to Jimmy Bannowsky, a Junction, Texas, 4-H club boy who is in the Sears Rambouillet Program; Paul Phillips from Eldorado, Texas; E. B. Chatfield and Sons of Sundance, Wyoming; Stanton S. Bundy, Jr., who will be in business with his father; S. S. Bundy at Roosevelt, Texas; and Bruce and Dale Vandergaw, young Rambouillet Breeders at Lakeview, Oregon.

Paul Phillips has raised 20 "dogie" Rambouillet lambs given to him by his neighbor, John Williams. One of these "dogies", an excellent 178 lb. ewe, won the two tooth class at the Schleicher County Show and onlookers were having lots of fun bidding on John's "dogies" for next year.

Many foreign countries are showing increased interest in Rambouillet and our methods of production. A South American registered Rambouillet breeder — Mr. Alfred von Metzen of La Sanducera, Uruguay, South America — has written the Association office that he has a big, healthy, 16-year-old boy he would like to have work for some American Rambouillet breeder to study our sheep and methods. The boy's salary should cover his living expenses. Any breeder interested could write Mr. von Metzen at the above address.

Pat Rose, Jr. of Del Rio, Texas, purchased three registered Rambouillet Ewes for \$150.00 each during the San Antonio show. They were from the show flock of Jackie Woodley, a young breeder at Brooksmith, Texas. Pat's Reserve Champion Ewe at the show weighed 215 lbs. a few days before.

Professor P. E. Neale, New Mexico

BANDERA ENGAGED IN CIVIL WAR

BANDERA, 1951, is a clean western town of the original cattle trail vintage now engaged in open civil war to determine its leading industry.

This town, 98 years old, grew and prospered from 1853 to the present date with the secure foundation of the livestock industry. First, cattle driven on the trails, grazed the fertile lands and watered on the banks of the clear Medina River. Later, came the sheep and goats, which not only thrived in the brushy country but declared dividends for their owners, and made clearance for other livestock and some cultivation. Today, dude ranches, numbering 25 in Bandera County, have swept in like a norther.

The dude ranch business of recent years has erected a new field, built

on the glamor instead of the grit of the livestock industry; the lazy peace of the hills instead of the dust of the shearing pens.

These two forces — cowboys and dudes — make up the population of Bandera, and manage to live together in a friendly state of war. As one of the dude ranch brochures says, "much time is spent by the dudes watching the cowboys and the cowboys watching the dudes." A lady dude was heard to inquire: "What time of year do these cute sheep shed their wool?" Questions like this cause many a saddle-warped stockman to increase his Bull-Durham intake and develop a bad case of coffee nerves.

But whatever the outcome, whoever the victor, Bandera will still be for all practical purposes and for all unborn time — western — whether it be genuine or ersatz.



A. and M. College Animal Husbandry man, who judged the Rambouillet at San Antonio, said he thought this was probably the best show he had ever judged considering the number of good sheep all the way down the line.

Rambouillet breeders are proud of the fine job of feeding and fitting the boys have been doing with their breeding entries at the shows this year. Many have also stated that there is a marked increase in quality of entries.

The Ram Progeny test at Sonora will be completed on the present group of Rams April 18th. A Field Day will be held sometime between the 5th and 12 of May to discuss the results of the test and related problems.

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J. M. HUNTER COLLECTS AND PRINTS BANDERA NEWS, PAST AND PRESENT

WHEN THE annals of Texas History are finally recorded much credit will go to J. Marvin Hunter for its completion. His efforts in the preservation of many Hill Country documents and previously unrecorded happenings have been untiring.

Mr. Hunter has lived in Bandera over 30 years and in that time has

published books, magazines, papers and articles on the glory of that country. He writes and publishes a monthly magazine called the "Frontier Times," now in its 28th year. He and his daughter, Mrs. John Saul, also put out the weekly newspaper in Bandera, the Bandera Bulletin.

The largest privately owned mu-

seum in the state is in Bandera under Mr. Hunter's direction. He started the collection in 1933 and named it the Frontier Times Museum. The building is a 100 x 60 foot fieldstone structure atop Delightful Hill in Bandera. More than 30,000 relics of the past are included in the museum, and make it worth any visitor's time.

A Hill Country convert, Mr. Hunter lived for a time in West Texas near San Angelo as a printer and publisher. He is credited with naming the town of Carlsbad, Texas. It happened this way.

The Concho Land Company purchased property from the Hughes Ranch to establish and promote a health resort town. A hotel, and several businesses sprang up before an official name could be given the settlement. Some of the citizens suggested the name "Hughes" but the Post Office Department reported a "Hughes Springs" already in Texas and thought this name would be confusing.

When water wells were brought in near the new town it was so foul that Hunter, who ran the newspaper there suggested the name Carlsbad, after the town of Carlsbad, Austria, where the water was renowned for its fearful taste and smell, but had wonderful healing properties. The Post Office accepted this name and today it is still on the map, though in a state of ghostly existence.

When the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium was located within a mile of Carlsbad it killed the town since most of its inhabitants moved to be near the new hospital or into San Angelo.

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EL PASO GRAND CHAMPION LAMB BRINGS \$7.50 PER POUND

AT EL PASO, February 14-18, the twenty-second annual Southwestern Livestock Show and Rodeo broke all previous records for attendance and number of entries in the livestock show.

The largest lamb divisions ever housed in El Paso, were a key exhibit. Large entries to the sheep show came from the Trans-Pecos region with 80 lambs going from the Alpine area, and a large number from Fort Stockton and points west.

At the auction sale which followed the show a high of \$7.50 a pound was paid for the grand champion lamb exhibited by Sidney Cowan of Sierra Blanca, a 4-H Club member.

The auction brought a total sales receipt of \$37,095, under the direct-

ion of Don Estes, San Angelo and Midland auctioneer.

A Fort Stockton 4-H boy, Will Slaten, showed a 1,306-pound Hereford calf to the grand championship. The calf was bred by W. B. Mitchell and Sons of Marfa. The calf also was judged top in the heavyweight division.

The animal sold at auction for \$2,407.30 or \$1.90 a pound.

Two years ago, Slaten exhibited the now famous steer "Judge Roy Bean," which won first at Odessa and later entered by the Pecos County 4-H Club at Chicago, was judged International Grand Champion steer.

Woody Wilson, show secretary, was in charge of all arrangements. The rodeo was put on by Beutler Brothers of Elk City, Oklahoma.

POSSIBLE ORIGIN OF "BANDERA"

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following story was taken from J. Marvin Hunter's book, "A Brief History of Bandera County."

BANDERA COUNTY was created by an Act of the Texas Legislature January 25, 1856, and was organized March 10, 1856. Previous to its organization, Bandera had been attached to Bexar county for judicial purposes. It is not definitely known why the county was given the name of Bandera. The meaning of the word "bandera" in Spanish is "banner," or "flag." There are several versions given for the naming of the county, the most popular being that Bandera took its name from Bandera Pass, a great gap in the chain of mountains, 10-miles north of the town of Bandera. Yokum's History of Texas informs us that in 1752 a body of Spanish troops pursued a band marauding Apache Indians, who had made one of their numerous raids on the Spanish settlements at San Antonio; that around and near the pass the Indians had their villages, and when they reached this place they made their stand and fought vigorously, but were severely chastised by the Spaniards.

A tradition was current among the Old Menchaca and other early families of San Antonio a hundred years ago as to this battle, with the added statement that the Spaniards, after they had severely beaten the Indians left their flags planted upon the mountain top as a signal and warning that more punishment would be meted out if they resumed their raids upon the settlements. We are informed by the historians that the Comanches, a few years later, came down into this region, made war upon the Apaches and soon overcame them. Not content with this they began their raids upon the Spanish settlements and in 1758 destroyed the Mission San Saba and its garrison. The Apaches later retired to the mountainous regions in New Mexico and Arizona.

Another version of the naming of

the pass is to the effect that after the great battle here in 1752, a treaty was made with the Apaches, by which treaty the Apaches agreed not to come south of the pass on their marauding expeditions, and the Spaniards agreed not to encroach on the hunting grounds of the Indians north of the pass, and in token of that treaty a flag was placed on top of the mountain as a reminder to both Apaches and Spaniards of the existence of that treaty.

Still another version, to which little credence is given, is to the effect that the commander of the Spanish troops was a General Bandera and the famous pass was given his name.

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UNITED STATES SHEEP INDUSTRY A GOOD MARKET FOR AUSTRALIA

AFTER A six-months tour of America, Britain, and the Continent, Mr. A. E. Armstrong, managing director of Geo. Armstrong and Sons Pty. Ltd., owners of the well known Mahonga and Winderradeen Corriedale studs in New South Wales, is convinced that there is a strong market for Australian Corriedales, and probably Romney Marsh ewes, in the sheep breeding areas of the American southwest. However, he suggests that Australian breeders considering export should recognize the fact that the American lamb industry concentrates on the meat aspect rather than on wool-meat and therefore big-framed sheep are in demand. Ewes would have to weigh 150 lb. and upward on the hoof, and all sheep would need to be open-faced to command attention, said Mr. Armstrong.

As a result of his observations on the American sheep industry Mr. Armstrong has returned to Australia more firmly convinced than ever that the ban on the export of stud Merinos should be lifted. He says: "If the American wool industry fails and it has dropped back so much that it is now almost a negligible factor in the American national economy, it will give the producers of synthetic fibers a clear field. They — the Dupont rayon people and the rest — are not missing a trick in the way of publicity and they have enormous money to spend on it. At present wool's only political friend in Washington is the American Farm Bureau, whose hand would be immensely strengthened if Americans began to grow better wool and more of it. Such a strengthening would immeasurably benefit Australia. There is no fear of over-production, which was the original reason for the embargo, because Americans are wool-conscious. The average American would not buy a synthetic suit unless forced to do so.

"If we don't help the American grower to produce better wool then the sheep there will all run to meat and, in the end, it is not stretching matters to say that Americans may come to forget wool. If they do, it will be a bad show for our wool industry, for their synthetic textiles will quickly invade the world markets to a much greater extent than they now do. There is, of course, the fear that lifting the embargo would allow South African and perhaps South American sheep men to compete not only with Australian wool but with Australian Merino breeders who might not be able to afford the prices for stud rams that lifting the embargo might bring about. I believe that fear is groundless, especially after what I have seen, and there is also the important fact that a trade in Australian rams to America would not only vastly improve our dollar position but stimulate Merino breeding in this country. And it must not be forgotten that on the type of land they have it would take the Americans very many years to produce wool of the quantity and

quality necessary to challenge or even affect Australia's wool position."

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article taken from the October 16 issue of the Pastoral Review of Australia gives a comprehensive statement of the opinion developed by Mr. Armstrong from his tour of the American sheep producing areas. His was a detailed study of the industry and not a casual trip through major wool concentration centers as most visitors make. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong spent a week or ten days in San Angelo, visiting the magazine office and numerous ranches over West Texas. They made many friends among the ranch people of this state and all would welcome their return. Some are seriously considering visiting Australia to take advantage of the hospitality which the Armstrongs so freely offered.

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(Top) IT RUNS THEM CRAZY — Sheep scab mites give the sheep no rest. The itching is continuous and causes the sheep to bite, scratch, rub and otherwise try to alleviate the irritation.

(Second) SYMPTOMS OF INFESTATION — The sheepman should be suspicious of such action as that indicated by black arrow. Scratching is a most apparent symptom of infestation.



Shearing Season Is Approaching —

It Will Pay To Watch For Sheep Scab Mite

IT WAS in the March issue of last year that Dwight Jones, ranchman north of San Angelo, wrote an article on the common sheep scab mite. The article written in very understandable language met with a very favorable response and we have had numerous requests to reprint it together with the illustrations. In this issue we are reprinting the greater part of the story.

Widespread publicity, much of it needlessly harmful to the Texas sheep industry, attended the announcement that the Texas sheep men were confronted with the old sheep scab problem. The publicity was compounded when unfortunately some of these Texas sheep found their way into other states to the discomfiture of the buyers who were very vocal and justly so in announcing their disapproval to the world at large. That the number of sheep involved was comparatively small did not mitigate the seriousness of the situation nor the actual and potential money loss to the factors involved and the sheep industry in general.

Sporadic outbreaks in Texas still confuse the situation making very uncomfortable a considerable number of people. The personnel of the Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission has felt the heavy hand of criticism homegrown and out-of-state. Whether

er or not the Commission has met the emergency creditably is a matter of opinion, but generally it is felt by leaders of the livestock industry that all has been done that has been possible to do and that now alerted the work of control will be considerably easier and more efficient. The co-operation of the sheepmen and organizations handling sheep is paramount to effective handling of the problem. So far as is known at this time there are no flocks of sheep in Texas known to have been infested with the sheep scab mite or exposed to it which have not been twice dipped.

Both auction rings and central markets have come in for their share of criticism following the appearance of the sheep scab mite. Probably both have been culpable but can hardly be severely censured for being caught napping as it had been more than two decades since sheep scab was considered a villain in the sheep scene. Many sheepmen and handlers were at the time of the recent outbreak of sheep scab entirely ignorant of both the symptoms of and the treatment for scabies. Inspectors for the Sanitary Commission and officials of various other organizations were also jolted when it became apparent that infested sheep had been overlooked.

The sheepmen of Texas and handlers, commission men and others stand

(Third) HEAVILY INFESTED SHEEP — These sheep just in off the range with heavy infestation. Dipping will relieve the trouble.

(Bottom) LONG GONE — Rarely if ever is such a sight seen in modern day sheep production. This and other pictures were taken twenty-six years ago. The mite is still with the industry but is being handled well.

to lose considerable money should penalties be placed by out of state buyers on Texas lambs. Even now a hardship is placed upon certain concerns operating in areas where outbreaks of scab have been discovered although the parasite infestation obviously originated elsewhere. It is very necessary and desirable that all means at the disposal of the Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission, sheep handlers, and livestock men be utilized to free the industry of the menace.

Many suggestions have been made to combat the sheep scab mite. Vigilance is the most important. Careful scrutiny of sheep at concentration points is essential. One man engaged in the work of control has declared that all sheep destined for the range from a concentration point should be dipped before being declared safe. It was his contention that no inspector could tell by yard inspection whether or not the sheep had early infestation and that the only safe scheme was to make sure that they were clean by routine dipping. Obviously, this control plan would entail enormous expense and perhaps a lot of confusion. Should the present plan of inspection and dipping of discovered infested flocks and flocks exposed be unsuccessful then this plan may have to be adopted. When and how the decision will be made probably is in the hands of the Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission.

A flaw in any control measure is the almost unhindered flow of sheep across the Louisiana border. Truckers bringing unclean and uncleared sheep across the line are subject to fine but the dollars involved in the fine are not now severe in comparison to the profit made on the shipment. It is in Louisiana that practically all the Texas scabby sheep trouble originates according to the information we can secure, and unless and until sufficient control of unclean sheep out of this state is perfected sporadic outbreaks of scab in Texas will appear. A Federal appropriation of \$200,000 with mandatory dipping of Louisiana sheep has been suggested as the feasible means of clearing up the trouble for both states, Texas and Louisiana. Furthermore, it is suggested that the fine for importing unclean (undipped) sheep from Louisiana to be changed from a mere token penalty to one at least as harsh as that imposed upon the occasional trafficker in hard liquor who attempts to pick up a bundle of dough by appeasing the thirsty citizen. This lawbreaker runs the risk of a fine, confiscation and jail sentence, but the shipper of unclean sheep runs a much simpler risk although he endangers the livelihood of thousands of people and could contribute to an economic loss amounting to millions of dollars.

Shearing time is approaching and while the matter may not seem to be important in the rush to get all the numerous details set up for the crew and its efficient operation the sheepman should pause and study carefully his position. Sheep scab mite infestation is probably a remote possibility to most, however it is a possibility and

the shearing crews can do tremendous damage should they be unfortunate enough to shear a scabby flock. Proper cleaning and disinfection of the machine before any of the sheep are shorn of a new flock as the machine moves from one ranch to another is too easy to risk overlooking. One ranchman declared that the Mexican shearers should be dipped, too, however, this is more than likely to arouse some unfavorable comments and strenuous opposition on the part of the dippees.

Mr. Jones' article follows in part:
(Continued on page 40)

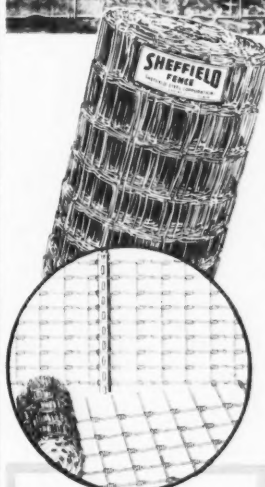
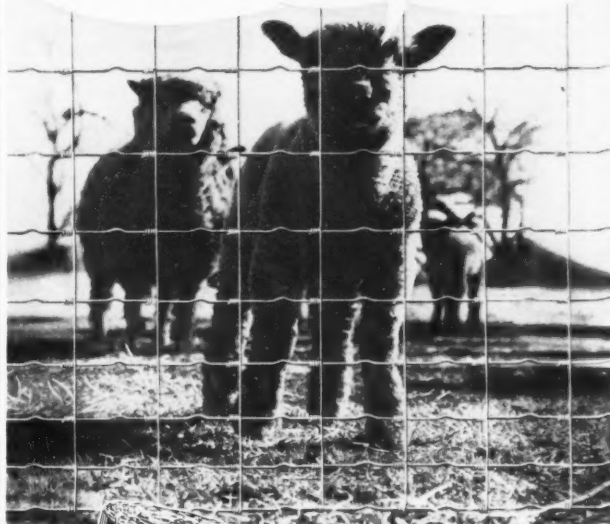
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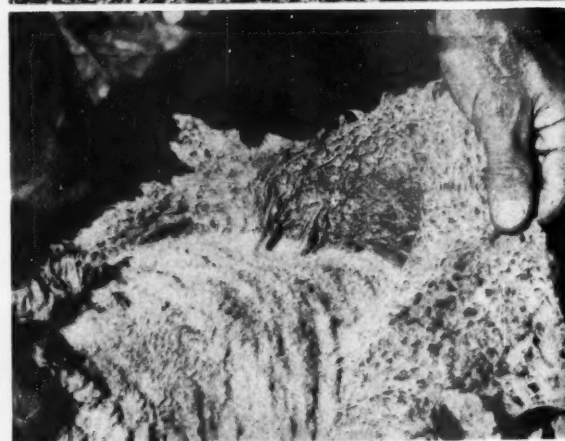
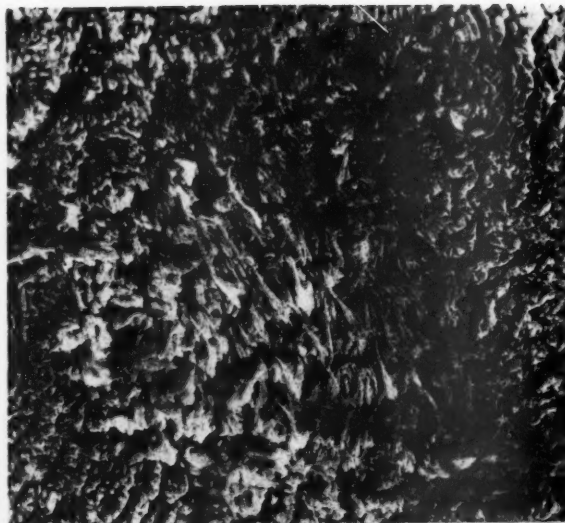
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(Top) **START OF INFESTATION** — Infestation of sheep scab mite just becoming apparent. Notice in center how wool is beginning to come out as a result of biting and scratching. (This and all other photos by or through the courtesy of O. G. Babcock.)

(Bottom) **WOOL SEPARATION** — This photograph shows a large flap of wool that has previously separated from the skin due solely to a heavy infestation of the sheep scab mite.

THE COMMON SHEEP SCAB MITE

(Continued from page 39)

History of Sheep Scabies

SCABIES IS one of the oldest known, most contagious, and most injurious diseases affecting sheep. Its history dates back to the earliest age of civilization. It is referred to in Leviticus 22:22, which forbids the use of scabbed sheep in sacrifices.

We read of it in the writings of Cato the Censor, about 180 B. C., and many times since it has been mentioned by other writers. Although the sheep scab is distributed over the greater part of the world and scientists from many nations have carried on investigations, it was not until 1787 that Abildgaard proved that sheep scab could be cured by apply-

ing insecticides externally. Walz, in 1809 proved that mites were the cause of three kinds of sheep scabies. Later work revealed there were actually four kinds of parasitic mites that cause scab in sheep — Psoroptic, Sarcoptic, Chorioptic, and Demodectic. The common sheep-scab mite, Psoroptes Communitus Ovis, living on the surface of the skin on the body is of the greater economic importance to the sheep industry in the United States. The Sarcoptic mite (or head-scab mite) burrow into the skin, usually on the head and face or other parts where there is little or no wool. The Chorioptic (foot-scab mite) usually attacks the surface of the skin on the legs of sheep. Demodectic scab is caused by the smallest of the four kinds of scab mite — worm-like in form and infest the hair follicles and glands which lubricate the skin. This latter form of scab is not common in sheep in the United States, but cases have been reported in milk goats. (3).

The common sheep-scab mite is the most important of the group from the standpoint of causing the most economic loss to the sheep industry since most investigations were concerned solely with the common sheep-scab mite, no further mention will be made of the other three kinds. The common sheep-scab mite attacks practically the entire surface of the animal, causing large areas of wool to be shed, pulled, or rubbed off, sometimes until the animal is entirely denuded of wool. It is easily transmitted from one sheep to another and spreads very rapidly after being introduced into the flock. When allowed to spread, sheep scab causes financial loss to the industry (1) by a decrease in the quality of wool produced, (2) by the unthrifty condition of the animals, and (3) by the death of large numbers of infected animals. It was formerly the greatest drawback to the sheep industry of the United States, especially in the western states. The migratory character of the western sheep business was very favorable to the spread of this parasite. The sheep were frequently exposed to the disease by infected ranges and trails, by "picked-up strays" from other infected flocks, and in many other ways. Many farmers in the corn belt suffered severe losses in the feed-lot caused by outbreaks of scab. So prevalent was the disease that England, in 1896, prohibited the importation of live sheep from the United States. (3)

Although scab is highly contagious, insidious in its nature, and severe in its effects, it yields rapidly to proper treatment and is easily cured. There has been no lack of effort to control and eventually eradicate this pest, but complete elimination of it from Texas and certain other states had not been accomplished as late as 1930. The Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas reported in 1932, however, that not one single case of sheep scab was found in the state during that year. It was a severe jolt to all the sheepmen of Texas upon learning that sheep scab had again made its appearance in the state during 1949. The reasons for failure have not always been apparent, but many of the difficulties have been due to a lack of cooperation of sheep owners and all others concerned in eradication work, and the failure to take necessary precautions to keep scab out after it has been eradicated from a given state. The reappearance of scab in supposedly clean flocks led many sheepmen to question the efficacy of the methods in vogue or to claim that the scab mite lived for long periods of time in pastures or corrals.

The Sheep-Scab Mite

The sheep-scab mites are very small but may be seen by the naked eye when placed against a dark background. The male is about one-fiftieth of an inch long and the female one-fortieth of an inch. The full-grown mites have four pair of legs and these legs have long hairs. In the female there are so-called suckers on jointed stalks on the tips of the first, second, and fourth pairs of legs, and in the male on the first, second and third, the fourth pair in the male having a

sucker which is not on a jointed stalk. (1).

Life History

It is hard to determine the number of eggs deposited by the female of the common sheep-scab mite, but estimates place it at about 15. It is reported that the scab mites do not lay eggs at a temperature that is not incubative. When the eggs are placed next to the animal's skin they hatch in about two days; usually all the eggs are hatched by the end of the third day. Stockmann (2) gave a record of incubation varying from four to six days, and concluded that viable eggs are unlikely to hatch much later than the sixth day. Gillette obtained incubation records varying from five to nine days. His records also show that the eggs can withstand a temperature of 8.3 degrees Fahrenheit and still hatch when returned to a warm place. In one test by Babcock and Black, (1) it was noted that sudden outbreaks of scabies followed each rainy spell that lasted several days. This would seem to indicate that there must be some relationship between moisture and egg disposition. The young mites reach maturity and mate and females deposit eggs within ten to twelve days after hatching. One investigator (Gerlach) has estimated that in ninety days this rate of reproduction under favorable circumstances, beginning with a single impregnated female, would produce one and a half million mites. The stages between the actual deposition of the eggs and their hatching has an important bearing on the interval which should elapse between treatments. Tests have proven that the mite can be destroyed and scabies completely eliminated by thoroughly dipping the sheep twice, ten days apart, in officially recognized dips.

Diagnosis

The scab mite pricks the skin and sucks the blood and it is probable that a poisonous saliva is introduced into the wound, which causes the itching, inflammation and exudation of serum. This serum, mixed with particles of dust and other materials, soon hardens and forms scales. As the mites multiply they seek the healthier tissue around the edges and continue to spread like ring-worm. As the skin begins to harden and itch, infected sheep become restless, scratch themselves, and rub against fences and other members of the flock. The careful observer of a flock of sheep may detect the action of one or more animals as not being normal. If the wool appears a little rough — at first slender tabs come loose — then the fleece becomes matted, and the sheep pulls out pieces with its mouth. Larger areas become denuded as the disease progresses until in the advanced stages the skin becomes parchment like and greatly thickened and furrowed, and in some instances bleeding occurs in the cracks. Too, the animal gnaws the infected areas. This causes many "wormies" during the screw-worm season in southern areas.

Detection

The normal habitat of the mite is the skin of the animal, but sometimes the living mite is found on the wool

fibers. The best method to detect the mite is to take scrapings from a recently infected area. The skin around such areas in the immediate vicinity of the lesion is greasy and appears bright and glistening or white and glossy. The mites are not very active and are difficult to see during cold weather. If the scrapings taken from an infected area are warmed to about the temperature of the body (98 degrees F) and placed on a dark background, the mites become more active and can be easily seen. (3).

The presence of lice, sheep ticks,

true ticks, needle grass, cactus spines, eczema, shear cuts, sunburn, inflammation of the sebaceous gland, even the effects of alkali dust may be mistaken for scab. It is not uncommon for animals to have scab mites and yet show no outward symptoms for periods as long as six months. During this time such can not be detected in a flock by experienced inspectors. The diagnosis of this disease is best made by a capable veterinarian, as the disease is too serious to warrant taking any chances on its spread. The cooperation of individual owners in

promptly reporting to local sanitary authorities cases of scab or cases suggestive of scab is highly important in scab eradication.

Transmissibility

According to Gerlach (2) the common sheep-scab mite does not thrive on any other domestic animal or on man. Later investigations substantiate those of Gerlach.

The possibility of the Angora goat acting as a carrier and transmitter of sheep-scab is an important question in districts where both sheep and

(Continued on page 54)

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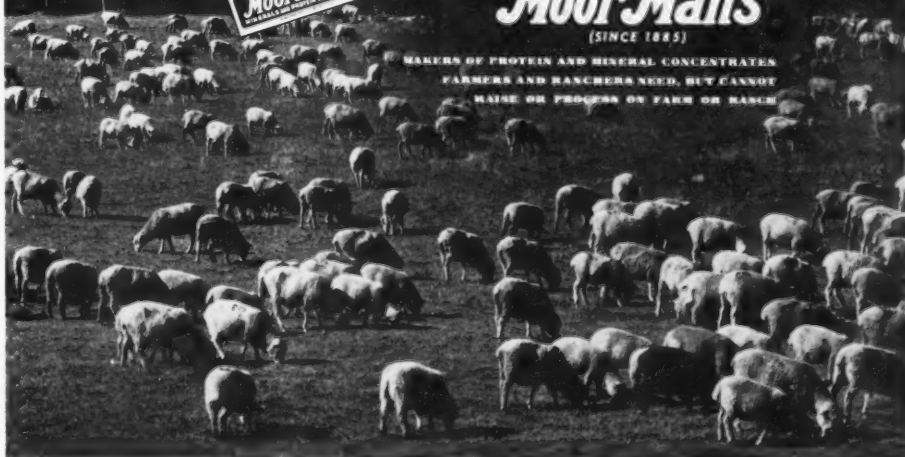
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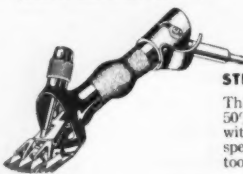
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U.S. CIRCUIT COURT IN TEXAS RULES IN FAVOR OF STOCKMEN ON CAPITAL GAINS ISSUE

By Stephen H. Hart, Attorney for
National Live Stock Committee,
and W. D. Embree, Jr.

ON JANUARY 8, 1951, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, sitting in Fort Worth, Texas, ruled by unanimous vote that stockmen are entitled to capital gains on income received from animals culled regularly each year from their breeding herds. This was the decision in the consolidated cases involving the Bennetts, the Finches, Daisy Birkbeck and the Ritchies. This decision followed the decision in the now famous **Allbright** case decided by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Now, all of the cases on this issue which have been litigated have been decided in favor of the taxpayer. The roster shows the taxpayer triumphant in two United States Court of Appeals cases and five United States Tax Court cases.

As stated above, the issue involved in these cases was this: Is a stockman entitled to take capital gains on the sale of animals culled regularly each year from his breeding herd? Our readers will recall that under the Bureau Rulings which apply section 117 (j) to the livestock industry, the Bureau held that animals, such as cows and ewes, which were being used by a stockman for breeding purposes were, in effect, capital assets as distinguished from other animals in a herd, such as steer calves, and wether lambs, which were held by a stockman primarily for sale. The same distinction was drawn by the ruling with respect to producers of registered stock, between the breeders own herd and the animals raised by him for sale to others. In other words, breeding herd animals were treated as the factory, and slaughter, or other animals held for sale as the product. Accordingly, income from the sale of a breeding hire animal is entitled to capital gains treatment and only half of such income is taxable, whereas income from the sale of the product is ordinary income and taxable in full. This much of the Ruling followed the usual law of taxation as to capital assets versus stock-in-trade items, but the Bureau went further and stated that animals culled regularly each year from the breeding herd were not to be treated as capital assets when they were sold because the Bureau contended that culls, like steer calves, were really held primarily for sale as slaughter animals.

Thus, in effect the Bureau held that although a cow, while it was being used for breeding purposes, was a capital asset, when she was culled from the breeding herd, she suddenly ceased to be a capital asset and dropped into the category of a steer calf.

Therefore, on normal sales of culls, a stockman was prohibited from taking capital gains. Under the Bureau Ruling, he could take capital gains on breeding herd animals only if sales from the breeding herd decreased the size of the breeding herd. Thus, if Rancher Smith culled and sold ten cows and replaced them with ten heifers, he was not entitled to capital gains on the sale of the ten cows. If, however, he sold fifteen culled cows and replaced them with only ten heifers, he would be entitled to capital gains on five of the culled cows.

This Ruling was a great advantage to cattlemen who were forced to sell-down or sell-out their breeding herds, but it was of no advantage in so far as capital gains were concerned, to the stockman who was holding his herd at a constant size or increasing it.

Taxpayer Albright decided to take the matter to court to see if he could not get a judicial declaration to the effect that the Commissioners ruling, in so far as culls were concerned, was improper. The United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit agreed with Taxpayer Albright and held that once an animal had become a part of the breeding herd, and thus a capital asset, such animal continued to be a capital asset whether it was a cull or not. Stated otherwise, the Court held that sales of any animals which had once been used in the breeding herd were entitled to capital gains treatment regardless as to whether such sales decreased the size of the breeding herd.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, in agreeing with the Albright decision, directed its attention particularly to the Government's argument that culls were held "primarily for sale" and said that it thought "such a severely narrow and restricted point of view wholly unreasonable, impractical and unsound;" that the facts showed clearly that breeding herd cattle were held primarily for breeding purposes and not primarily for sale. It stated:

"If the statute had been intended to mean what the collector contends for, the word 'primarily' would not have been in it. Since 'primarily' is in the statute, it seems clear to us that to hold, as the collector contends, that the main, the first, purpose of the keeping of these breeder cattle was for sale, does complete violence to the statute and to its purpose and intent."

The Fifth Circuit case is a blow to the Treasury Department in as much as the Treasury had hoped to

obtain an opinion in this Circuit which would conflict with the Albright case in the Eighth Circuit, thereby enabling the Government to appeal the question to the United States Supreme Court for final determination. Up to now the Treasury has been refusing to acquiesce in the Albright decision and has in all cases, except those arising in the Eighth Circuit, been requiring the taxpayer to litigate any claims which he made on the basis of the Albright case. The National Live Stock Tax Committee has, since the ruling in the Albright case, been trying to get the Treasury to acquiesce in that case. At the last session of Congress, the Committee and its supporters defeated the Treasury's attempt to pass legislation specifically denying the stockman the advantages given to him by the Albright case, and succeeded in getting into the record a statement by the Conference Committee expressing the hope that pending study and further legislation, the Treasury would follow the decision in the Albright case.

Now that the stockman has decisions in his favor by two Circuits which cover important ranch and farming territory in the United States, it is entirely possible that the Treasury will acquiesce in these decisions and cease litigation on this issue. The National Live Stock Tax Committee is continuing its efforts to get Treasury acquiescence and has prepared legislation which has been presented to key men in the Congress for enactment at the earliest possible time. This legislation specifically confirms to the stockman the benefits to which he is entitled under the Fifth and Eighth Circuit Court decisions. In view of these decisions, stockmen are justified in claiming (though the Government may still deny them) capital gains on income received from the sale of culls in their current returns, and also are justified in filing claims for refund on their returns as far back as the year 1947 in the event that the circumstance and amount of money involved justify such action.



GIRLS SHOW KEEN INTEREST IN LIVESTOCK SHOW

Most of the girls living on West Texas ranches are as interested in livestock as their brothers to whom most of the work of exhibiting falls. These attractive ranch girls at Harper watched with keen interest in the Hill Country District Show and were watched with as keen interest by the boys who took part in the show. In the picture are Peggy Ann Scarborough; Zanie Parker, daughter of ranchman Carlos Parker, and Peggie Lee Parker, daughter of Clayton Parker, Veterans' instructor.

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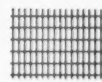
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REALLY INTERESTED — Keenly interested in all of the activities of the Boys' Livestock Show at Del Rio was Mrs. Martha Clay Howard, the attractive daughter of Sparks Rust, Del Rio ranchman. Mrs. Howard, of a ranch family and knowing the boys participating in the show, paid close attention to the judging. She is the wife of Don Howard, Jr., who is with Del Rio Radio Station KDLK.

The 1951 lamb crop of Bill Reynolds of Kent has been contracted by J. E. White, Jr., Marfa ranchman. Contract was made for \$30 per hundred pounds.

Right now there are reports of some labor shortage in the ranch area — at a time when ranch work is at a low ebb. Increased pressure will be felt by ranchmen in the near future.

Foxtail Johnson Objects

Mrs. Snag Posey is on the peck because Snag won't morgidge the farm to buy her a fancy new outfit of clothes. She's about in the notion to get a divorce and marry a Democrat.

I sure wish the Weather Buro and the papers would stop remindin' us that this is a drouth. It has been so long since my cattle had any water or green feed that they're just bags of jerky, standin' up.

Hoover's dead right when he says the Rooshans wouldn't know what to do with democracy if they had it. Look at us.

This winter I've took 11,341 pills to keep me from havin' a cold and twice that many to cure my cold and

done exactly as much sneezin' and coughin' as last winter when I was too broke to buy medicine.

Nope! I don't believe civilization's comin' to an end. I don't believe it has come to a start.

The county supervisors didn't have to budget anything for election expenses this year, but last year's election will still cost us taxpayers plenty.

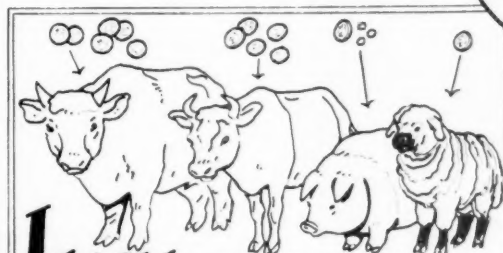
You laugh at the tax collector because you're payin' him with 50-cent dollars. He laughs right back because you're payin' six times as many of 'em.

Fodge Rucker is plumb wrong when he says Phag Ubbins is so dumb he don't know his own name.

MEAT THROUGH THE AGES



TO GIVE MORE REALISM TO THEIR DUELLING SCENES, ENGLISH ACTORS OF ELIZABETHAN TIMES (LATE 1500'S) STRAPPED BLADDERS FULL OF SHEEP BLOOD BENEATH THEIR JERKINS. WHEN PRICKED BY THE OPPONENT'S SWORD, THESE BLADDERS SPEWED FORTH THEIR CONTENTS OVER THE "VICTIM'S" BODY.



IN EARLY Saxon times an ox was valued at six shillings, a cow at five shillings, a pig at one shilling, 3 pence, and a sheep at one shilling. A shilling is about equivalent to 25¢ American money.

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Phag knows his number at Huntsville, and it's five years since he was paroled.

I know exactly what Truman oughta do. But what's the use? If I told him, he wouldn't do it right.

Last night I spent two hours readin' into a guvment bulletin to find out what it was about, and then it was somethin' I don't give a hoot about.

Hardly anybody around here will pay his income tax this year. We're gonna see if there's any truth in the rumor that if you don't pay up the guvment'll give you free room and board where you won't have to work or worry.

I've got no faith in anybody's judgment but my own, which never fails. Nope! It never fails to get me in a mess of trouble.

When I found out I wasn't equal to settin' my boys a good example and showin' 'em the kind of a man they oughta be when they grewed up. I just compromised by showin' 'em the kind of man they hadn't oughta be.

It was a plumb waste, all that trouble I went to in learnin' to read so I could study the omminacks. No two of 'em agrees on what the weather's gonna be next September.

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NET-WIRE FENCES

(Continued from page 25)

The cowman, even the decided cowman, began to raise sheep and ran a few cows to make out. "Economics will always get the better of sentiment." (Kupper, W., The Golden Hoof, P. 117)

2. The hard-riding cowboy was turned into a ranch hand — dipping sheep, feeding, lambing, and even digging post holes.

3. The tender of sheep became elevated in the new scheme. He no longer trudged along with his sheep. He became a horseman and wore leather chaps and high heeled boots. All work in the pastures that cannot now be done in a truck is done on horseback. "The glamor is not gone from the Texas ranch." (Kupper, p. 117).

4. Sheep-proof fences made it pos-

sible to eliminate the wolves and coyotes, one of the great hazards faced by the pioneer sheepman. A wolf could enter the best fenced pastures perhaps, but trapping such predatory animals became possible when fences began to make their valuable contribution to the Texas sheepman.

5. Fences made it possible to control disease, an impossible task under the previous methods. Even the old-time herder himself often was a conveyor of scab.

6. Fences made livestock management a reality. Flocks were improved until they were the best in the land. The quantity and quality of wool were greatly increased. The time of breeding and the time of lambing came to be regulated. Feeding in winter ended the severe losses of the old wasteful days of open range. Innumerable other advantages in livestock improvement resulted.

7. Range improvement came with good fences. An adequate water sup-

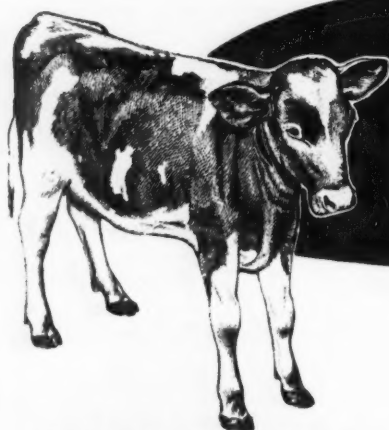
ply became a nearer goal to the ranchman, aided by Uncle Sam. Shearing pens, dipping vats, sheds and corrals were constructed. The horse trap and the buck pasture were fenced. A ranchman must own his land, if he could afford such permanent improvements. The sheepman no longer had to sleep on the hard ground or cook over an open fire. The bachelor sheep camp was ultimately transformed into a modern ranch home.

8. Range management and conservation came to be practiced by the wise land owning ranchman. Sheep, cattle and goats all grazed the same range but all fattened and the range improved. The desirable grasses, brushes and weeds were conserved and better utilized by controlled grazing. Each animal had an even chance to fatten and came to mature earlier than under herding. Under loose grazing, the cloven-hoof of the sheep no longer cut the soil and caused the range to be "sheeped-off," but actually enriched the soil. The "golden hoof" of the Spanish proverb became a fact in West Texas — when and if it rained.

9. The professional fence-builder came in as an important economic character of the new system. Erecting a woven fence called for skill. Contracting of fence building became a custom. The fence builder took his place along with the windmill man, the shearer, and the regular ranch hand. With his wagon and teams in the early days and later in his truck, the fence builder hauled his camping outfit and his fencing supplies to the range to be fenced. With a burro or pack mule, he packed or dragged the wire and posts to the deep canyons and high hills of West Texas, to places seemingly inaccessible to a man on foot. Mile after mile of shining metal mesh and sturdy cedar posts anchored in solid rock, and over draws, all stand as a monument to the fence builder, the man who helped bring progress to the range.

With fences strung across the miles, the ranch hand tied a pair of pliers to his saddle, along with on old boot-top full of staples, and started riding the fence line. He had a new worry—repairing the fence across the draw, after that flash flood had entangled the mesh wire up and down the pasture. The new word "water-gap" came to West Texas.

10. Finally, the woven-wire fences which enclosed the millions of acres of the southwest, effectively killed the sheep herder. That character of the open-range days, — usually a native of Europe or Mexico, was no longer needed. The old, brown-skinned pastor departed to work on the railroad or to pick cotton. The new fence lines quietly but surely, ended an occupation as old as the Bible and caused the passing of a character who had "walked" his woolly charges across the great southwest from the days of the Spanish Conquistadores. The old pastor had served the sheepman faithfully. His final passage from the Texas scene, however, left no deep tracks in the dust of history.



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A Single Dose Treatment For Internal Worms

... a remedy which will expel livestock worms outright — proven in both range and farmstead operations. PHENIKA STOCK WORM POWDER contains PHENOTHIAZINE, the only drug that controls nodular worms. It is equally effective against tape worms, round worms and other intestinal parasites. PHENIKA STOCK WORM POWDER is easy to use — simply mix it with the feed.

PHENIKA STOCK WORM DRENCH

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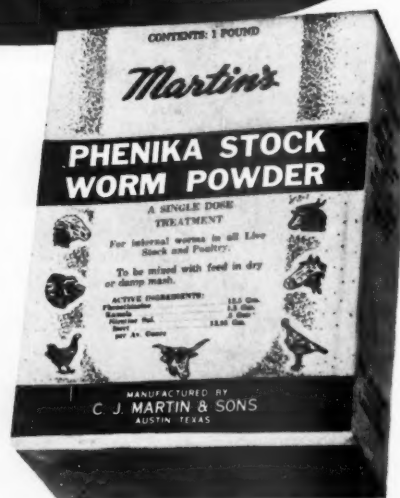
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Vit-A-Way) or use with
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See the
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The RANCH HOME and News of Woman's Auxiliary

SEEDCRAFT --

Unusual but Fascinating

By Jewell Casey, Bangs, Texas

SEEDCRAFT IS something different, yet very fascinating and offers unlimited possibilities. It appeals to either old or young, and will give shut-ins many hours of enjoyable entertainment.

What kind of seeds are used, you may ask? Practically all kinds, including those of trees, vines, vegetables, field crops, wild and domesticated flowers, such as: corn, wheat, oats, beans, pepper, mesquite, persimmon, apple, beet, clover hollyhock, gourd, hibiscus, balsam vine, pumpkin, rose, larkspur, pecans, and many, many others.

With an assortment of seeds, a few sheets of sandpaper, a few slabs of wood, cement, florist's wire, dried twigs and pods, cord, and modeling clay, plus a bit of ingenuity, and most likely you'll be surprised at the number of unusual and attractive novelties that can be made at practically no cost.

The examples presented here suggest only a few of the many things that may be done with seeds and pods!

No. 1 - THESE SEEDS MADE A PICTURE - Sandpaper, Grade No.

2, is most suitable for the background, however, plywood may be used. Select a piece of sandpaper (not too large for the first picture) and coat with clear varnish and let dry. For desired strength, paste sandpaper onto cardboard of same size. Outline any pattern desired onto sandpaper. Before applying cement arrange some of your seeds on the pattern, thus working out combinations which look best. Cement holds the larger seeds as securely as it does the tiny ones, so for this reason cement instead of glue is recommended for seed pictures. Squeeze out a small amount of cement at one time, because it dries very rapidly. Seeds, especially the small ones are more easily picked up and put in place by using a toothpick with small amount of glue on the tip.

It is usually best to start making container, which may be vase, basket or bowl, first and then fill in with flowers and leaves. You may not be able to exactly follow a pattern as you would in painting or embroidering, because your flowers will be made up of various size seeds. Use your own ideas in forming flowers and the results will be different and pleasing.

After completion of seed picture, give the entire a coating of clear varnish and let dry. Either finish by putting picture into frame without glass, or by just hanging, if you used plywood.

More than 40 different kinds of weeds were used in the picture shown here, which is a size 8x10. The basket, made of oats and grass straw looks similar to wicker. No paints were used, because the seeds are very colorful in different shades of browns, yellows, reds, cream and purple. However, if more color is wanted, the seeds may easily be colored with any bright enamel . . .

No. 2 - THESE FLOWERS DO NOT FADE - Bright yellow corn, rich brown gourd seeds and light tan ones, cream colored pumpkin seeds make colorful and long-lasting flowers. They are easy to make in this manner: Pierce hole with large needle in lower tip of seed and clamp in a length of wire 2 or 3 inches long. (Florist's Galvanized wire No. 32, is suitable for this work and obtainable at hardware store.) When sufficient number of "petals" has been wired, stick the wires of each petal into a small lump of modeling clay, which makes base of flower. The wires should be long enough to extend a little ways along the stems which may be twigs of various trees or shrubs, or heavier wire. Smooth the clay around the twigs, completely covering the wires, then paint clay and twigs with green quick-drying enamel. The seed-flowers are pretty in vases or small flower pots and are especially pleasing in a window.

No. 3 - "MISS TEXAS" SEED DOLL - is made of: Pecans for head and body; mesquite beans for necks, arms and legs, and feet of lima beans. Eyes are drawn with ink, and a bit of red enamel forms the full lips. The hair, pipe cleaners dyed black, is ar-

ranged, and a few feathers added for an aristocratic touch. Dress of bright red, with white muff made of a little roll of cotton, completes the costume. A doubled wire (with loop extending through top of head to hold hair) runs down through body, where wires are divided and one each becomes a leg and foot, the ends of the wire then runs through a slab of mesquite wood and braded on underside. A length of wire is run through the body for the arms.

Similar construction may be used for other dolls, which can be dressed



- 3 -



- 1 -



- 2 -



- 4 -

as either male or female and given any kind of costume desired. The doll shown here is 8 inches tall.

NO. 4 - SEEDS AND PODS MAKE COLORFUL WALL PANEL

- This is much less work than making a seed picture, and very attractive. For this a rough pine board is used, which is first given a coating of clear varnish and then permitted to dry. For the main stem or body of this arrangement, a purplish-red stalk of pokeweed was used, and the other "flowers" gradually worked in as fillers. The "corn flowers" were made by sawing through cob and the grains form the petals. Hot peppers, mountain laurel, sweet gum burs, bachelor buttons, cotton buds, bottle tree pods, potato chip seeds, sunflower seeds, and wild wheat combined in giving color and variety to the wall panel.

FROZEN APPLE JUICE ON MARKET

HOUSEWIVES WHO like apple juice will soon be able to buy it in frozen concentrate form.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announces that a special blend of concentrated apple juice will appear at groceries in the near future. All you have to do with the apple juice is add three parts of water to restore regular strength.

Researchers have worked out the blend by combining Delicious apples with tart varieties like Jonathan.

WOOL AND MOHAIR FESTIVAL PLANS LAID AT KERRVILLE

THE EXECUTIVE committees from the Kerrville Lions Club and the Hill Country Chapter of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association met in the Blue Bonnet Hotel in Kerrville January 24 to lay plans for a Texas Wool and Mohair Festival. Lion President George Brinkmann opened the meeting with the introduction of ladies and Lions present. They included Mrs. Ross Snodgrass, president of the Hill Country Chapter of the Ladies Auxiliary to the T.S. & G.R.A.; Mrs. A. A. Frederick of Kerrville, who served as secretary; Mrs. Brooks Sweeten of Rocksprings; Mrs. John Saul, publicity chairman, Bandera; Miss Ruth Morris, Kerrville; Mrs. Sproul Morris, membership chairman, Mountain Home; Mrs. Felix Real Jr., Kerrville; Mrs. Hondo Crouch, Comfort; Jack Mattson, publicity; Henry Nipper, William Mickelsen, Fritz Karger, John Armstrong, J. I. Moore, all of Kerrville.

Mr. Brinkmann, pointed out that the purpose of sponsoring the Wool and Mohair Festival would be for the good of the entire Hill Country to help the sale of wool and mohair. Though wool has skyrocketed, present plans are to see that mohair will

go along - therefore the Wool and Mohair Festival.

Plans were made for the festival to be a state wide event, held in Kerrville during the second week in September. It will feature various displays pertaining to the wool and mohair industry as well as commercial displays. A carnival will be one of the many attractions as well as sports events, a parade, square dance, the famous Doyle Colored Choir, Boy and Girl Scout displays, stock shows, 4-H and FFA displays, booths, weaving of wool and mohair, Sheep Dog Trials, A Night in Old Mexico, Dunking Sambo, bingo, penny pitch, balloons, fish pond and numerous concessions, band concerts and musical entertainments. There will be no games of chance. This is a few of the suggested attractions for the Wool and Mohair Festival.

Mrs. Snodgrass gave several suggestions on events of interest to everyone in the way of hooked crocheted and braided rugs using wool yarns, knitting displays. Mrs. Crouch announced that there would also be the usual State Sewing contest and suggestion was made to have a mother-daughter, sewing contest, style show.

The overall purpose of the meeting was to acquaint both organiza-

tions with the object of the Wool and Mohair Festival and make plans for the project.

COCKROACH KILLER

BY FAR the most effective insecticide for cockroach control is chlordane. Apply a two to five per cent oil or emulsion spray around sinks, along back edges of work tables, around drains, on and around garbage cans and under refrigerators. This spray should be applied every two or three weeks until roaches have been eradicated. Where continual reinfestations occur, as in restaurants, the entire premises should be treated every two or three months.

The best way to market your home grown feeds is through livestock.

The Indian Government has announced a complete ban on the export of raw wool as from July 8, 1950. This drastic step is said to have been taken because heavy exports have left insufficient raw wool for the wool-using industries of the country. (From the National Wool Clip)

As a result of smaller domestic wool production and increased consumption, less than 40 per cent of U. S. requirements are being supplied from within the country compared with 88 per cent for the period 1930 to 1939, according to a U. S. Department of Agriculture report.



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Most Modern Cafe
on Mexican Border
Villa Acuna, Mexico



HILL COUNTRY OFFICERS — Leaders for 1951 in the Hill Country Chapter of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association are (l. to r.): Mrs. Sproul Morriss, Mountain Home, treasurer; Mrs. Brooks Sweeten, Rocksprings, historian; Mrs. John Crouch, Comfort, vice-president; Mrs. Ross Snodgrass, Kerrville, president; and Mrs. John Saul, Bandera, publicity chairman. Not pictured is the secretary, Mrs. R. L. Sabins, Sr., of Kerrville. Main projects for the year include the "Make It Yourself With Wool" sewing contest, and Wool and Mohair Festival scheduled for fall.

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Since 1879"

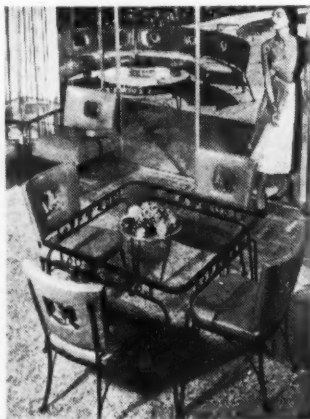
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For Wool and Mohair

HILL COUNTRY PUSHES FALL PROMOTION PLANS



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San Angelo, Texas

BANDERA MEMBERS of the Hill Country Chapter of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Woman's Auxiliary will be hostesses to the quarterly meeting of the state Woman's Auxiliary March 10. At that time the quarterly directors meeting of the entire Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association will convene in Bandera.

Bandera will again be the hostess town on March 16 to women in the Hill Country. The quarterly meeting of the Hill Country Chapter will be held at the American Legion Hall there, Friday, March 16 at 3 p. m.

The Bandera ladies will be hostesses to the Chapter at this time and extend a cordial invitation to the women of the Hill Country to be present. All who are interested in becoming members of this worthwhile organization are requested to send in dues of \$2 per year to Mrs. Sproul Morriss, treasurer, Mountain Home.

At the March 16 meeting of the Hill Country group, plans for the 1951 "Make It Yourself With Wool"

contest will be presented. Mrs. Ross Snodgrass, Hill Country president, reports that the group is sending out special notices to all present members, past members who have not joined again this year, and to many prospective members. "We need more active members from around here in view of the many jobs that the Wool and Mohair Festival in the fall will necessitate," Mrs. Snodgrass said.

Plans for the Hill Country Wool and Mohair Festival, set for early September in Kerrville, have been under way since January 24. The event is being sponsored by the Kerrville Lion's Club and Hill Country Chapter of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

Dr. J. Marvin Rape of San Angelo and W. H. Holcomb of Pecos have sold their 15-section, Chilton Ranch west of Patricia to L. M. (Jack) Estes and his sons, Tom and M. S.

The ranch joins the old Estes ranch on the north. The country is fairly level with good grass and not much brush.

The new owners will get possession May 15. No livestock was included in the trade.

Bob Pressley of Abilene has purchased a 1,000-acre ranch southwest of Cisco from Silas H. Hill.

Pressley, an Abilene hotel operator, will move his Quarter Horses and cattle to the ranch. He bought all of Hill's cattle in the trade.

Horton, Yaggy and Kenley

San Angelo, Texas

General Insurance
Real Estate Loans
Sellers of Ranch and
City Properties

MARKET

(Continued from page 14)

itive ceilings on raw wool. Short of international agreements or a government subsidy on wool, definitive ceilings, unless higher than world market prices, might result in American importers (representing only 23% of foreign buying) being outbid for their wool by foreign countries. The assumption of this risk injects a serious contingent element into the continuation of the military buying program and civilian requirements.

2. Amend the present order by issuing a new regulation resulting in a ceiling price for each handler, manufacturer and sales agent, which will reflect the actual cost of the raw material plus all actual conversion costs plus a reasonable profit based on some acceptable historic period.

"Unless immediate action is taken to adopt one of the above alternatives, further military purchasing will be impossible. Mill operations will curtail further and the diminishing wool supplies in foreign countries will not be available to our country for our use.

This memorandum signed by Ames Stevens, President of the Ames Worst-Ed Company and Kenneth W. Mariner, President of Winslow Bros. & Smith Co. embodies the substance of extended conferences between representatives of the wool textile industry and officials of the O.P.S. staff.

Summer Street Market

Day to day trading on the Street has practically ceased pending developments in the General Ceiling Price Regulation. This has reference to buying for the account of mills producing yarns and fabrics for the civilian market. Buying of grease wools for the account of mills working on official contracts was active early in the month as they are not required to operate under ceilings up to April 1. It is still uncertain whether or not co-operatives are covered by ceilings. Local interests say if the co-ops are not forced to abide by ceilings and the regulations remain unchanged it will prove a hardship to a large part of the trade as the bulk of the domestic productions will be shipped to the cooperatives.

The postponed sale of Arizona wools at Phoenix has been accomplished by sealed bid sale at a grease price of \$1.27.

The most recent sales of Texas wools included choice 12-month's on the low side of ceilings established in the base period of \$3.50 to \$3.60, and the same applies to 8-month's Texas turned at \$2.90 to \$3.00 clean basis.

Mohair

There is nothing pertinent to mohair on the local market today except a ruling by the Commissioner of Customs in Washington regarding imports of HUARIZO hair. The Bureau is of the opinion that the weight of the evidence brings the huarizo hair within the principle announced in T. D. 37539. Accordingly, the hair in question should be classified as hair of alpaca, in the grease, dutiable at 18 cents per pound of clean content under paragraph 1102(b) of the tariff act, as modified.

SCHLEICHER WINNERS

CHAMPION FAT Lamb of the Schleicher County show, held January 27 in Eldorado, was shown by Joe Ed Spencer, Eldorado 4-H Club feeder. The lamb was a heavyweight fine wool Rambouillet.

In the Men's Breeding Sheep, John Williams took most of the Rambouillet honors, with Paul Phillip and C. O. Bruton each winning a first place award.

Truett and Jack Stanford won the major prizes in all divisions of the Corriedale class.

James Gray of San Angelo was judge for the show.

According to Ira Green, stock medicine man of San Angelo, there has been an increase of about ten per cent in the wholesale bulk carlot price of Phenothiazine since November last. There is little likelihood that there will be a shortage of Phenothiazine in the foreseeable future, he says. There is, however, a definite shortage of DDT and similar insecticides, according to Mr. Green. When production will catch demand is indefinite. Cotton growers are likely to be hard pressed to obtain 25% emulsions of DDT and similar insecticides. Toxophone is almost unobtainable, says Mr. Green. He reports that most other ranch items including vaccines are in ample supply.

Sam Laird of San Saba contracted to sell 1,800 yearling muttons to Tommy Winters of Evant for delivery May 1 to 15, out of the wool at 26 cents a pound.

WELCOME — RANCHMEN AND FAMILIES



To a Restaurant that has been serving Ranchmen and West Texas for 25 Years — We boast not only the famous —

"CHICKEN IN THE ROUGH"

but that PERSONAL SERVICE that you will never forget — also DINNERS, STEAKS, Sandwiches and your favorite beverage.

Bring your family to a most pleasant environment — and for that important member of the Family — High Chairs for the Baby.

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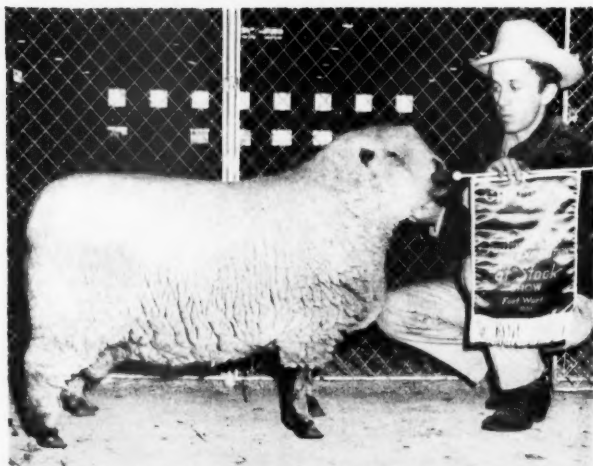
San Angelo, Texas

Champions at Ft. Worth

Top picture shows champion Shropshire ram of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, 1951. The ram was owned by A. G. Warren, Decatur, Texas.

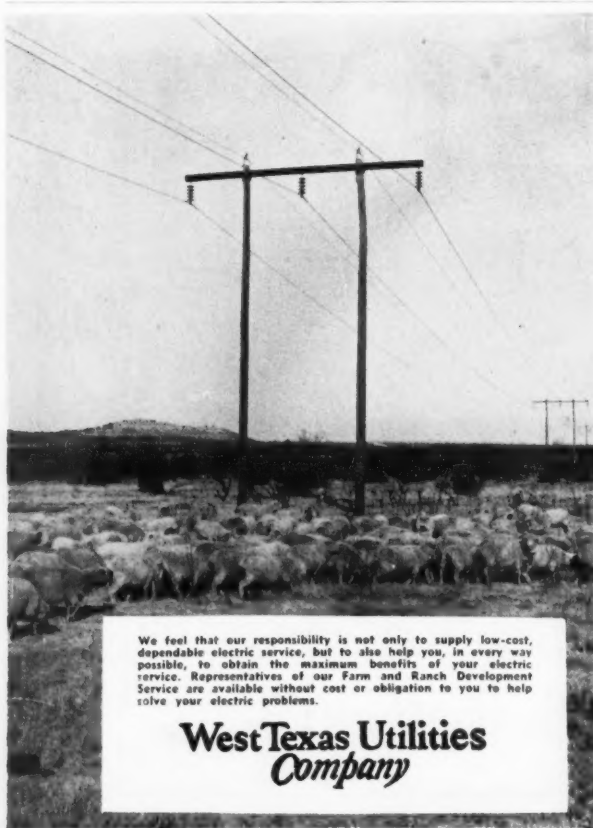
Mrs. T. R. Hinton, Keller, Texas, is shown holding the champion Hampshire ram of the show. Mr. Hinton is a breeder of Hampshires.

At the bottom is shown the grand champion pen of three wether lambs shown by the Oklahoma A. and M. College. Left to right are Jake White, Mrs. Movelda Holt Van Etten and Alex McKenzie.



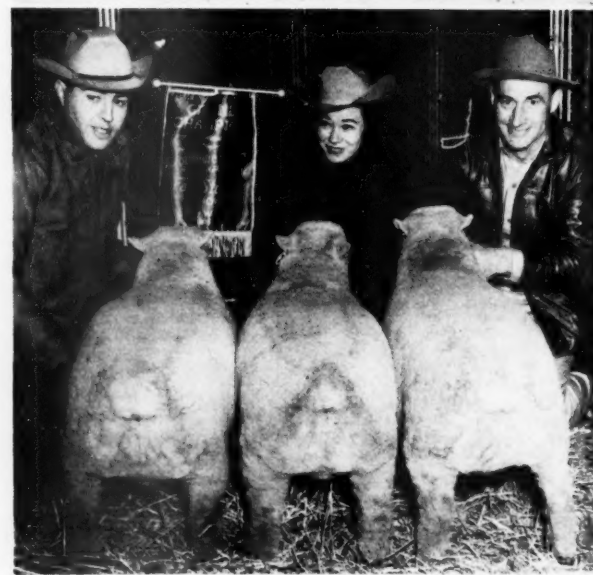
GRAND CHAMPION LAMB —

The grand champion lamb of 1951 show at Fort Worth was shown by Dale Herring, Talpa boy who received \$1,025 for it from the Fort Worth Star Telegram.



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Jordan Cunningham and Joe D. Simmons, Junction, sold two sections of ranch land which they purchased from Frank Keys of Hext last spring, to Lemberg Bros. of Mason at \$61.00 per acre. The land is five miles southeast of Hext.

Dud White of Mason sold 1,300 yearling wethers to Bob Chandler of the Texas Livestock Marketing Association, Fort Worth. Price on the sheep, which were mixed, partly blackface, was 27 cents a pound out of the wool, for delivery about May 1.

TRANS - PECOS SUFFOLK RANCH WINS GOLDEN BELL TROPHY

— The first time in history the Golden Bell sheep award for the first get of sire in medium breed wool sheep at Fort Worth was won by Suffolk sheep — the winner was the Trans - Pecos Suffolk Ranch at Ft. Stockton. Keen interest always attends this competition at Fort Worth. Johnny Bryan, breeder, had an excellent show flock at Fort Worth.

Shown holding the sheep are, left to right, Leo Richardson, Rod Richardson, Dr. Van Etten, Gene Norman, in charge of the flock, and Joe Dixon who presented the award.



NOELKE - OWENS WINS FINE WOOL TROPHY

— The partnership firm of H. C. Noelke and Ellis Owens, Sheffield, showed the top get of sire in the fine wool class to win the Bell Trophy award.

Left to right, Rod Richardson, H. C. Noelke, Dr. Van Etten and Alex McKenzie.



COLEMAN COUNTY SHOWS TOP GROUP OF FIFTEEN LAMBS

— Shown in this picture is the group of fifteen lambs which won the grand championship at Fort Worth. The Coleman County FFA Boys fed and exhibited these nice lambs.

WEST TEXAS RANCHMEN TRY NEW CONTRACT

SOME WEST TEXAS ranchmen have worked out a fall lamb contract which they believe will avoid the speculative angle of contracting.

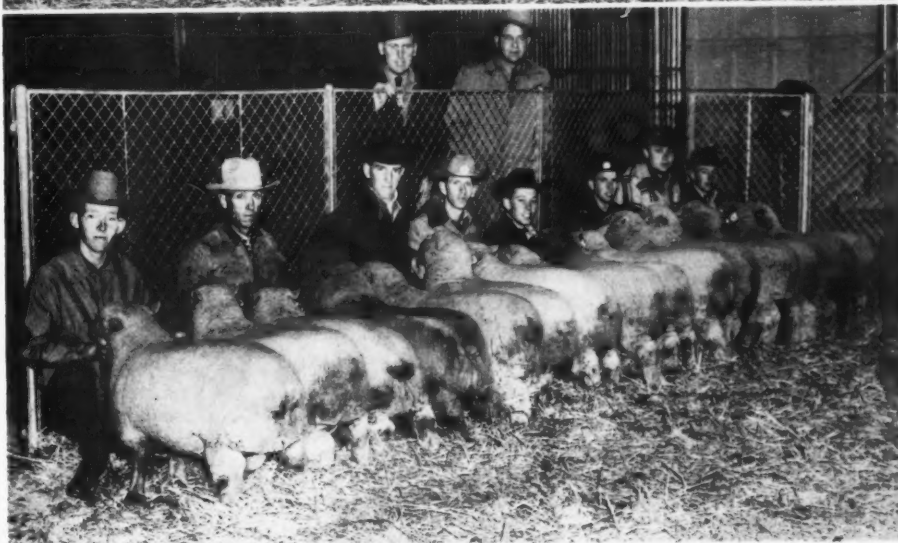
M. D. Bryant of San Angelo contracted 3,500 mixed Rambouillet lambs at Marfa for delivery on a Friday between September 1 and 15, from Aubrey and Bill Baugh and L. Van Emon.

With the new formula which these ranchmen are trying, no price was set on the contract. It will be determined at delivery time by averaging the prices paid for feeder lambs on the Fort Worth market the four days immediately preceding delivery. The lambs will be weighed up at Casa Piedra with a 3 percent shrink.

They believe that the sellers will benefit by saving the Marfa-to-Fort Worth shrinkage on the lambs, and the buyer will profit in that he is assured quality lambs at prevailing market prices.

Billy Chews and George Jones, Marfa ranchmen, contracted 6,000 ewe lambs to Worth Evans, Fort Davis, at \$25 per head.

The lambs will be sold out of the wool about May 1.



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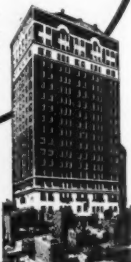
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THE COMMON SHEEP SCAB MITE

(Continued from page 41)

goats are kept on the same range. Babcock and Black (1), in order to determine whether goats contract sheep scabies or whether they would act as mechanical carriers of sheep-scab mites from scabby sheep to clean sheep, placed several goats in a pen with scabby sheep for periods varying from one to six months, at the end of which time they were taken out and placed in clean pens with clean sheep. Fifteen such tests were made but every one proved negative, thus indicating that sheep scabies is rarely, if ever, carried by Angora goats from scabby sheep to clean sheep, and that goats do not contract sheep scabies.

Common sheep scab is exceedingly contagious among sheep, however, and usually spreads rapidly. The disease is transmissible at any season of the year, though during hot, dry weather it often remains dormant, seeming to have been cured. With the advent of cooler weather, however, it again manifests itself (4). It is of interest to note that not all animals show the same degree of scabbiness or irritation. Some animals under test in pens grossly infested with sheep-scab mites where they were continually subjected to reinfestation by contact with other scabby sheep were never observed to shed their wool, although their skins were scabby, whereas other animals were entirely denuded of wool, even on the head. No breed of sheep showed more resistance to scabies than others. Corriedales and Suffolks are just as susceptible to scabies

as are the Rambouillet and Merino. (1).

Treatment

The only satisfactory treatment for scab is dipping. Hand dressing will not suffice and permits the spread of the disease while seeming to cure obviously affected areas. Animals must be dipped twice in a warm dip with an interval of ten to fourteen days, preferably ten, between the dippings. Ewes, bucks and lambs should be dipped separately. Sheep must be held in the dip not less than two minutes. Animals severely affected, especially if fine-wool sheep, should be held three to five minutes, unless the scabs or crusts are first broken up and soaked with dip. (4).

The two recognized dips, lime-sulphur testing 0.18 to 0.19 per cent, and nicotine sulphate testing 0.7 per cent nicotine, are satisfactory for killing the scab mite. With both of these dips the high temperature of 103 degrees F to 110 degrees F is a very important factor in successful dipping. The higher temperature should be used in the summer. Two dippings for 3-minute periods should eradicate sheep scab if care is taken to have all parts of the animal thoroughly wet, including the head. As both sulphur and nicotine dips become foul after the first dipping, the vats should be cleaned before the second dipping. (1). As already noted, it is essential that the dip be maintained at the required strength at all times. By frequent testing of the solution with the field tests available for nicotine and lime and sulphur dips it is possible to determine when it is necessary to add fresh dip to maintain the required strength. (4).

Dipping Sheep

When dipping sheep it is important that two pastures be available. One



CHAMPION ANGORA BUCK — S. W. Dismukes, Rock-springs, Texas, was the sole exhibitor of Angora goats at the Southwestern Fat Stock Show but he brought an excellent showing, one of which is the nice B-type buck shown in this photograph.

pasture should be emptied of all sheep several days before dipping and immediately after dipping the sheep should be placed in this pasture. The other pasture should be "ridden" for a week or ten days to pick up and dip all stray animals and those that were missed at the roundup.

Sheep should not be dipped immediately after shearing and great care should be exercised not to dip in a lime-sulphur solution any sheep that have unhealed wounds from shearing cuts or other causes. Animals with such wounds when dipped in this kind of solution often develop blood poisoning, the mortality rate being rather high. The sheep should be handled as quietly as possible. Care should be taken to see that the sheep are not too full before dipping as there is danger of drowning or injury. Dipping should not be undertaken on days when the weather is extremely cold and stormy. If it is necessary in an emergency to dip sheep during winter weather, the operation should be completed early in the day in order that animals may have time to dry off and graze before night.

Dipping operations should not be undertaken unless it is under the supervision of a veterinarian or other properly trained and equipped person who is experienced in dealing with sheep scab and prepared to test the strength of the dip. Control work is conducted at present under the co-operative agreements between the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the livestock sanitary officials of the various states. In recent years the states have handled the quarantine of flocks and areas in-

fectured with sheep scab so effectively that it has not been necessary to impose Federal quarantines. (*)

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(1) Babcock, O. G. and Black, W. L., The Common Sheep Scab Mite and Its Control, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 479.

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(3) Hall, M. C., Dikmans, Gerald, and Wright, W. H., Parasites and Parasitic Diseases of Sheep, U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1330.

(4) Miller, A. W., 1942, Sheep Scab and Its Control, U. S. Department of Agriculture Yearbook.

(5) Stockmann, S., 1912, Report of the Chief Veterinary Officer, Annual Reports of Processes under Diseases of Animals Act., etc., for the year 1911, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Great Britain, 22.

MRS. CHALK BUYS LAND IN MITCHELL, SCURRY

MRS. MARY CHALK of Big Spring has purchased 3,030-acres of land in Mitchell and Scurry Counties from R. J. Byrd, Dallas oilman.

The land is 10 miles northwest of Colorado City on the Colorado River and has 400 acres in cultivation. Consideration was for \$127,260.

R. A. May of Colorado City has managed the property for Byrd. Hiram Mann, foreman for Byrd, will continue under the new owner. The land is stocked with cattle.

Mrs. Chalk is a large land owner in Howard and adjacent counties.



GRAND CHAMPION RAMBOUILLET RAM — Noelke and Owens, Sheffield, showed grand champion Rambouillet ram of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show. Ellis Owens and Arlington Helbing are shown in the picture.

WEST TEXANS SELL NEW MEXICO RANCH

MAC BENGE of San Angelo and J. W. Anderson of Stanton have sold their 12,500-acre ranch 20 miles west of Wagon Mound, New Mexico. Buyers are the Thompson Brothers of Walsh, Colorado.

The entire place, known as the Temescas Ranch, was owned by Bengé until last year when he sold part of it to Anderson. The ranch is being used as a summer range for steers. No livestock was included in the deal.

Bengé is a son of W. Y. Bengé of Sterling City.

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Analyzing Livestock And Meat Situation

By Sheep and Goat Raiser Chicago Bureau

THE HIGHER live stock sells the more confusion there is regarding the future of the industry. Every new all-time top in steers and lambs brings snide remarks about what is going to happen, and soon. Although only recently achieving so-called federal parity, hogs, too, wallow in the shadow of threatened regulation. Of course, pork prices are "frozen" now, like all other meats.

Hence it becomes very difficult to appraise even the immediate future of live stock let alone a more distant

price likelihood. The dope now is ceilings on steers by grades around March 1, or the middle of the month. Gossip has the top around \$39.00, which would mean a rollback because choice to prime steers have sold up to \$42.50, an all time record at Chicago for strictly commercial cattle. Then, according to rumor, there is to be a ceiling on choice cattle definitely lower than the extreme limit on prime, also for good, medium and so on.

Very complicated and complex, one might add without asking who is going to grade the cattle. Little is selling under \$31.00 now except the plainest. Much the same "peavines" as started the season a few weeks ago at \$29.50 are now bringing \$35.00 and better, the average cost of slaughter steers of all grades now standing around \$35.50. Finished 1400 lb. steers are quotable to \$42.00 and better, well fed yearling heifers beat \$37.00, good young cows made \$30.00, bologna bulls \$31.50 and vealers \$40.00 all of which, with meaty, heavy shortturn feeder steers to \$35.50, rounds out a set of interesting price records, as obnoxious as they may be to the housewife.

Many qualified stock calves are selling, or being contracted, well above \$40.00 and only the plainest of stock steers, usually Dakotas and northern Minnesotas, are going back much below \$30.00. In this connection the average cost of stocker and feeder cattle at Kansas City recently, calves excluded, was just eight cents short of \$34.00, the five important combined market average standing at \$33.08. Under the circumstances, which take in a lot of factors, national and international, some pretty good cattlemen are arguing that stock cattle are not high at \$35.00, even if top cattle are federally pushed back to \$39.00. Many others look at corn as it crawls toward "parity," the costs of other feeds and roughage, and shake their heads.

No one likes the idea of a rollback, if and when. With inflation a known factor in the rise in all prices for months past, why wasn't something done before? Because of the emergency nature of wool nothing much is being bruited about concerning what may happen to \$40.00 lambs, up to \$39.50 already having been paid. But mid-February the "underground" had top hogs likely to be ceilinged around \$24.00 even though certain big live stock organizations have come out with the statement that \$27.00 or better would be much more nearly correct when general parity is better figured.

No one denies that live cattle and lamb prices in early February were "too big for their britches," dressed meat prices considered. But so were many other commodities as the nation

teetered on the edge of a declining domestic and increasing military economy. Most agreed that all live stock, except possibly hogs, were pretty well regulated immediately before the federal "freeze" when consumers were doing a better job of controlling the live trade than has since been done. Once the "freeze" and all wholesalers and jobbers strove for their highest ceilings too fast. Bad weather, meanwhile, curtailed receipts, still an influence over an unusually hard winter. Hence, after having applied a governor, consumers quickly lost out in a mesh of sharply higher prices which has again made for sluggish enough dressed markets to finally stop any and all advances in cattle and lambs, and probably roll record prices measurably back in the case of cattle without ceilings on live steers and other classes.

Prospective finishers are buying stock cattle at \$30.00 to \$40.00 simply because they would rather have their money in an equity of some kind than in their pocket. But, it is argued, this makes for increased production of beef, generally regarded as the one and only sure way to stop higher prices jet-propelled by general inflationary conditions. New high steer tops are popping because choice and prime steers of all weights are temporarily run. But there are many more cattle on feed, half-fat and light as many in feedlots from Indiana to California.

Trade opinion thus is that top-making will soon end because of the pressure applied by consumers on increased supply of beef. Somewhat the same applies to sheep and lambs although wool, an unfrozen product, adds a conflicting factor here. Hogs and pork have been low all winter, and pork loins were wholesaling around \$42.00 until regulatory factors boot strapped fresh and cured pork too far too fast. Naturally, the consuming public is rebelling, with the result, that fresh pork cuts were cluttering most packing houses as March approached.

Annual live stock on farms reports show notable expansions compared with last year. At better than 84 million cattle were up 5 percent to flirt with the record of 1944. All this is in better step with the goal of all-out production than is the plan for ceilings which tend to lift everything too close to maximum levels, at certain

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"No, thanks. I'm just feeling!"

seasons of the year at least. Hogs on farms stood at 65 million Jan. 1 compared with 60 million a year earlier, and only a bad corn year would lead to liquidation and less pork than consumers could utilize to regulate wholesale and hence retail prices.

And for the first time in eight years stock sheep increased 4 percent over the all-time low a year earlier. Of course, there are fewer lambs on feed, with the result that fed westerns are already well run at record prices, while California and southwestern springers have been widely contracted at \$35.00 down. But wool, a military item, is the luxury factor in sheep and lambs, making for a "drop" of \$10.00 to \$14.00 to lift woolskins well above recently shorn kinds, but with all to enliven an industry which is not only going to show expansion in the number of spring lambs this year but more notable increases next year when all ewe lambs held off the killer market last year enter the production era. A butcher's bill for a handful of lamb chops now can be temporarily confused with the figures in the national debt — but the public will take care of that, too, as it eventually will, if left alone, take care of beef and pork, which natural consumer pressure is the best control ever advanced for the live stock industry.

GLASSCOCK DRAWS 1,200 SPECTATORS AT SHOW

THE GARDEN CITY Livestock Show, which was held February 9, drew a crowd of 1,200 spectators. The show included 68 fat lambs and the judge of both sheep and cattle was Dr. A. J. Bierschwale, head of the Sul Ross College Range and Management Department.

The auction sale following the show was held in the school gymnasium and conducted by Auctioneer W. F. (Dub) Clark of Winters. Average price per pound paid for fat lambs was \$1.56.

Top lamb winners were as follows: Fat Lambs, heavyweight fine wools — Wilburn Bedner, first and second; Marion Wilkerson, third.

Lightweight fine wools — Bob Frizgell, first; Marion Carter, second; Tommy Rick, third.

Heavyweight crossbred, Larry Calverley, first; Bonnetta Cox, second; Bill Robinson, third.

Lightweight crossbred — Jack Berry, first; Tommy Rich, second; Georgia Lee Rich, third.

Larry Calverley had the only Southdown entry in the show and it was judged grand champion of the show.

OVER 100% CROP

February 17, 1951
WE ARE just about through lambing with over 100% lamb crop, with some of the biggest and nicest lambs ever. Quite a few are real show prospects. Just don't mention feed to me. The banker "orders every time I show up for "a small loan." However, as everyone knows, good feeding practice pays off in every way. Grass will be coming along soon.

T. R. HINTON
Keller, Texas

TOP REAGAN COUNTY LAMB BRINGS \$450

AT THE Reagan County Livestock Show and Auction Sale February 9, Jimmy McCrohan, 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McCrohan showed the grand champion lamb, a fine wool sheep bred by P. H. Coates.

At the sale, the lamb was purchased by the Big Lake State Bank for \$450. Jimmy deposited the money in the Big Lake State Bank.

The reserve champion, a crossbred lamb, was exhibited by Robert Armstrong, 15-year-old FFA boy. This lamb was bred by Lacy Way.

Awards for the best 4-H Club showmen went to Robert Summers and Jim Tom Mills. Top FFA showmen were Ralph Wade and Terry Johnson.

The Reagan County Sheriff's Posse served a barbecue luncheon to spectators.

Top sheep results follow:

Lightweight fine wool lambs — William Rowan, first; Stanley Doyle, second; Johnnie Gibbs, third.

Heavy fine wool lambs — Jimmy McCrohan, first; Wayne Wade, second; Roddy Ross, third.

Shorn lambs — Robert Summers, first; Truman Doyle, second; Ralph Way, third.

Lightweight crossbred lambs — A. J. Vinson, first; Terry Johnson, second; Johnnie Gibbs, third.

Heavy crossbred lambs — Robert Armstrong, first; Johnnie Gibbs, second; Dick Lightfoot, third.

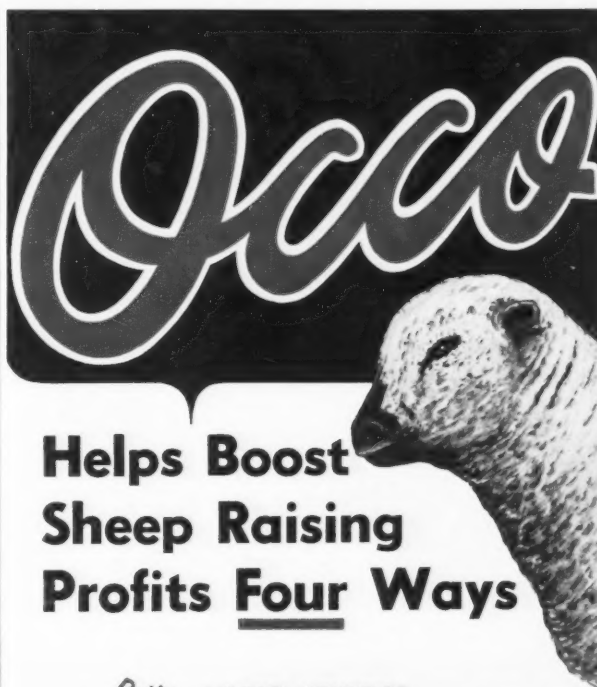
Grand champion lamb and champion fine wool lamb — Jimmy McCrohan.

Reserve champion lamb and champion crossbred lamb — Robert Armstrong.

CORRIEDALE NOTES

THE NUMBER of Corriedale registrations for the year 1950 broke all previous records with a grand total of 14,480 — a percentage gain of almost 19 percent over last year. Corriedale breeders throughout the United States are to be commended because it is only through their co-operation that this was made possible. The seven leading states in order of their standing are: Ohio with 2,279; Missouri with 1,350; Iowa with 1,157; Wyoming with 1,058; California with 1,040; Michigan with 881; and Indiana with 873. The steady gain of registrations for the State of Michigan is shown by the following figures: 1945 — 212 registrations; 1949 — 654 registrations; and 1950 — 881 registrations. A like gain is evident in Indiana as follows: 1945 — 354 registrations; 1949 — 657 registrations; and 1950 — 873 registrations. Missouri with a total of 1,350 registrations for the year 1950 made a percentage gain of 24 percent over last year.

Although not now procurable by Texas ranchmen, steel mills of Monterrey, Mexico are fabricating mesh wire fence, according to C. B. (Dutch) Wardlaw, Del Rio. Many of the ranchmen below the Rio Grande are fencing their range.



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Fort Worth Stock Show Unsurpassed in History

THE 10-DAY run of the Fort Worth 1951 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show had good attendance despite freezing weather most of the time. Livestock premiums totaled a new high of \$146,000 to attract the greatest number of livestock entries in the history of the show, and brought to the rodeo arena more contestants than ever before have appeared at any rodeo.

Dale Herring, Talpa FFA boy, received \$1,025 for his grand champion fat lamb, which was purchased by the Fort Worth Star Telegram.

Boys' Lamb Show

In the Fat Lamb Fine Wool division the three top winners were: first, Billy Ray Weathers, Santa Anna; second, Scotty Menzies, Menard; third, Tommy Love, Sonora.

Awards in the Southdown grade or crossbred division were: first, Dale Herring, Talpa; second David Bridgeford, Colorado City; third, Freddie Stuart, Roby.

Main winners in other grades and crosses were: first, Freddie Stuart, Roby; second, Dale Herring, Talpa; third, Scotty Menzies, Menard.

Champion lamb — Dale Herring, Talpa.

Reserve Champion Lamb — David Bridgeford, Colorado City.

The best 15 fine wool lambs were shown by: first, Reagan County 4-H Club, Big Lake; second, Menard County 4-H Club, Menard; and third, Pecos County 4-H Club.

The best 15 medium wool lambs were shown by: first, Coleman FFA Chapter, Coleman; second, Goldthwaite FFA Chapter, Goldthwaite; and third and fourth, Menard County 4-H Club, Menard.

The best 15 lambs of the show — Coleman County FFA.

Breeding Sheep

Rambouillet

4 to 6-tooth ram — first, Noelke & Owens, Sheffield; second, Rod Richardson, Iraan; third, Leo Richardson, Iraan.
2-tooth ram — first, Noelke & Owens, Sheffield; second, B. F. Bridges & Son, Bronte; third, Leo Richardson, Iraan.
Ram lamb — first and second, Noelke & Owens, Sheffield; second, Leo Richardson, Iraan; third, Noelke & Owens, Sheffield.
2-tooth ewe — first, Rod Richardson, Iraan; second and third, Noelke & Owens, Sheffield.
Ewe lamb — first and second, Jackie Woodley, Brooksmith; third, Leo Richardson, Iraan.
Champion ram — Noelke & Owens, Sheffield.
Reserve champion ram — Noelke & Owens, Sheffield.
Champion ewe — Noelke & Owens, Sheffield.
Reserve champion ewe — Jackie Woodley, Brooksmith.

Exhibitor's flock — first, Noelke & Owens, Sheffield; second, Rod Richardson, Iraan; third, Leo Richardson, Iraan.
Pen of lambs — first, Noelke & Owens, Sheffield; second, Leo Richardson, Iraan; third, Leo Richardson, Iraan.
Get of sire — first, Noelke & Owens, Sheffield; second, Leo Richardson, Iraan; third, Rod Richardson, Iraan.

DELAINE MERINOS

4 to 6-tooth ram — first, Dale Herring, Talpa; second, Owen Bragg, Talpa; third, H. C. & G. H. Johanson, Brady.
2-tooth ram — first, R. R. Walston, Menard; second, Doyale Roach, Goldthwaite; third, R. R. Walston, Menard.
Ram lamb — first, Dale Herring, Talpa; second, Owen Bragg, Talpa; third, J. C. King, Jr., Talpa.
4 to 6-tooth ewe — first and second, R. R. Walston, Menard; third, H. C. & G. H. Johanson, Brady.
Ewe lamb — first, R. R. Walston, Menard; second, Dale Herring, Talpa; third, R. R. Walston, Menard.
Champion ram — R. R. Walston, Menard.
Reserve champion ram — Dale Herring, Talpa.
Champion ewe — R. R. Walston, Menard.
Reserve champion ewe — R. R. Walston, Menard.
Exhibitor's Flock — first, R. R. Walston, Menard; second, Dale Herring, Talpa; third, Owen Bragg, Talpa.
Pen of lambs — first, Dale Herring, Talpa; second, J. C. King, Jr., Talpa; third, Owen Bragg, Talpa.
Get of sire — first, R. R. Walston, Menard; second, Owen Bragg, Talpa; third, Dale Herring, Talpa.

HAMPSHIRE

4 to 6-tooth ram — first, Mrs. Ammie E. Wilson, Plano; second, Harrison Davis, Dorchester; third, Mrs. Ammie E. Wilson, Plano.
2-tooth ram — first, T. R. Hinton, Keller; second, Albert Smyth, Abbottsford, B. C.; third, Mrs. A. E. Wilson, Plano.
Ram lamb — first and second, T. R. Hinton, Keller; third, Harrison Davis, Dorchester.
4 to 6-tooth ewe — first and second, Mrs. Ammie E. Wilson, Plano; third, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.
2-tooth ewe — first, T. R. Hinton, Keller; second and third, Mrs. Ammie E. Wilson, Plano.
Ewe lamb — first, Mrs. Ammie Wilson, Plano; second and third, T. R. Hinton, Keller.
Champion ram — T. R. Hinton, Keller.
Reserve champion ram — Mrs. Ammie Wilson, Plano.
Champion ewe — Mrs. Ammie E. Wilson, Plano.
Reserve champion ewe — Mrs. Ammie E. Wilson, Plano.
Exhibitor's Flock — first, Mrs. Ammie E. Wilson, Plano; second, Harrison Davis, Dorchester; third, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.
Pen of lambs — first, Mrs. Ammie E. Wilson, Plano; second, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma; third, Buckman and Vassar, Dixon, California.
Get of sire — first, Mrs. Ammie E. Wilson, Plano; second, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma; third, Buckman and Vassar, Dixon, California.

SHROPSHIRE

4 to 6-tooth ram — first, Alex. G. Warren, Decatur; second, Oscar Winchester & Sons, Waukomis, Oklahoma; third, Mrs. C. E. Holt, Decatur.
Ram lamb — first, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma; second, Oscar Winchester & Sons, Waukomis, Oklahoma; third, Mrs. C. E. Holt, Decatur.
4 to 6-tooth ewe — first and second, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma; third, Mrs. C. E. Holt, Decatur.
2-tooth ewe — first and second, I. M. Raiden & Son, Honey Grove; third, Alex. G. Warren, Decatur.
Ewe lamb — first, Oscar Winchester & Sons, Waukomis, Oklahoma; second and third, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.
Champion ram — A. G. Warren, Decatur.
Reserve champion ram — Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.
Champion ewe — Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

CHAMPIONS AT FORT WORTH

(Top) The Champion Southdown ram of the Southwestern Sheep Show, Fort Worth was bred by Aime Frank Real, Kerrville, Texas, Chas. Becton, holding.

(Center) The Champion Suffolk ewe at the show was bred and exhibited by the Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch, Fort Stockton, Johnny Bryan owner, Gene Norman holding.

(Bottom) The Champion Hampshire Ewe of the show was bred and exhibited by Mrs. Amie Wilson, Plano, Raiden holding.



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Champion ram — Amie F. Real, Kerrville.
Reserve champion ram — J. M. Raiden, Honey Grove.
Champion ewe — Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.
Reserve champion ewe — Oscar Winchester & Son, Waukomis, Oklahoma.
Exhibitor's flock — first, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma; second, A. C. Stewart, Abbottsford, B. C.; third, Oscar Winchester & Son, Waukomis, Oklahoma.
Pen of lamb — first, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma; second, A. C. Stewart, Abbottsford, B. C.; third, J. M. Raiden & Sons, Honey Grove.
Get of sire — first, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma; second, Oscar Winchester & Son, Waukomis, Oklahoma; third, A. C. Stewart, Abbottsford, B. C.

SUFFOLKS

4 to 6-tooth ram — first, E. E. Vassar, Dixon, California; second and third, Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch, Fort Stockton.

Ram lamb — first, Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch, Fort Stockton; second and third, E. E. Vassar, Dixon, California.

4 to 6-tooth ewe — first, Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch, Fort Stockton; second, E. E. Vassar, Dixon, California; third, Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch, Fort Stockton.

2-tooth ewe — first, E. E. Vassar, Dixon, California; second, A. C. Stewart, Abbottsford, B. C.

Ewe lamb — first and second, Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch, Fort Stockton; third, Harrison Davis, Dorchester.

Champion ram — E. E. Vassar, Dixon, California.

Reserve champion ram — Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch, Fort Stockton.

Champion ewe — Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch, Fort Stockton.

Reserve champion ewe — E. E. Vassar, Dixon, California.

Exhibitor's flock — first, Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch, Fort Stockton; second, E. E. Vassar, Dixon, California; third, A. C. Stewart, Abbottsford, B. C.

Pen of lambs — first, E. E. Vassar, Dixon, California; second, Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch, Fort Stockton; third, A. C. Stewart, Abbottsford, B. C.

CORRIEDALE

4 to 6-tooth ram — first and second, Noelke & Owens, Sheffield.

2-tooth ram — Noelke & Owens.

Ram lamb — first and second, Noelke & Owens.

4 to 6-tooth ewe — first and second, Noelke & Owens.

2-tooth ewe — Noelke & Owens.

Ewe lamb — first and second, Noelke & Owens.

Champion ram — Noelke & Owens.

Reserve champion ram — Noelke & Owens.

Champion ewe — Noelke & Owens.

Reserve champion ewe — Noelke & Owens.

Exhibitor's flock — Noelke & Owens.

Pen of lambs — Noelke & Owens.

Get of sire — Noelke & Owens.

ANGORA GOATS

Type B

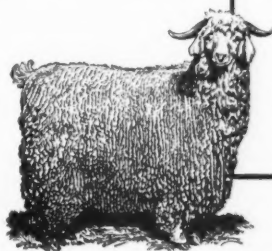
All awards to S. W. Dismukes & Son, Rocksprings.

Type C

All awards to S. W. Dismukes & Son, Rocksprings.

Jack Shaw of Fort Worth, Tommy Winters of Evant, and Floyd Featherstone of Kerrville bought 4,000 mutton lambs for delivery between April 1 and 15 from A. M. Harkey of Mason. Out of the wool, the lambs sold at 27 cents a pound.

Frank Williamson, Midland cattleman, has purchased the Horace Yeater farm east of Rocky Ford, Colorado. Williamson has land holdings in Texas and range land in the mountains. He will start building feed lots immediately on his new purchase and use this central point in the Arkansas Valley to finish his livestock.



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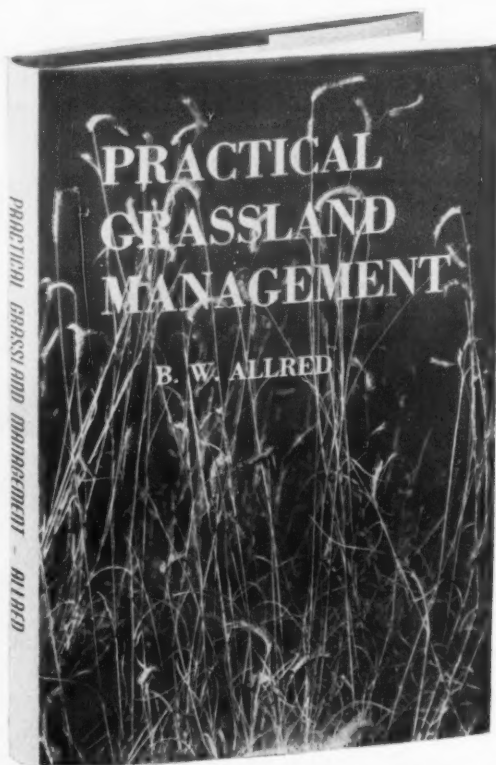
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"Practical Grassland Management" by B. W. Allred, deals with the correct use and conservation of native and introduced grasses. The combined information in the 15 chapters of the book explains how grasses can be kept in a high state of productivity under correct grazing use.

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The way animals graze may be affected by the condition of the range, soil, steepness of slope, accessibility to water, presence or absence of shade, climate and many other factors which complicate sound grassland management. One chapter tells how best to meet such problems successfully.

Importance of grass for conservation is emphasized and seeding recommendations are given for 64 native and introduced grasses, including several important cultivated species. Included is a list of plant names, a glossary of range terms, a reference list and index.

F. G. RENNER, Chief, Range Division, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D. C., says:

"The author writes from a wealth of practical knowledge and experience. Reared on a stock ranch in southeastern Utah, he studied animal husbandry, range management and ecology in the agricultural college of that state and the University of Nebraska. No theorist, he operated a partnership ranch for several years, running cattle and sheep on the home ranch in Utah and sheep on both privately owned and

public lands of Wyoming. Later he served as county agent in two stock-raising counties in Colorado. Since 1935, he has been with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, first in charge of the range work for the northern plains states, and since 1945 in a similar capacity for the Western Gulf Region, comprising the four states of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. He is widely known to the readers of livestock journals and other magazines for his articles on livestock and grassland management problems."

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We are now using, in our Range and Forestry 401 course, Bill Allred's book, "Practical Grassland Management" and there are 70 students in the two lecture sections.

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Vernon A. Young, Head
Department of Range and Forestry
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas
College Station, Texas

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It serves me pleasure to advise you that Mr. R. B. Dooley, Director of San Angelo College Agriculture Department, intends to adopt the book entitled *Practical Grassland Management* by B. W. Allred as a regular text. Mr. M. B. Inman, another member of the San Angelo College Agriculture Department, has also read the book and recommends it very highly. The Sheep and Goat Raisers' Magazine is to be commended for editing such a scientific and practical text book.

Being extremely interested in agriculture myself and having read this book, I feel that when it becomes known to schools throughout Texas it will have a wide adoption as a text book.

Bryan Wildenthal, President
San Angelo College
San Angelo, Texas

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Barton H. Warnock, Head
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SCHREINER INSTITUTE APPROVES TWO-YEAR PRACTICAL COURSE

A TWO-YEAR terminal course in practical ranching has been approved by the Schreiner Institute Board of Trustees at Kerrville, according to President Andres Edgington.

Practical methods and procedures applicable to this region will be the feature of the ranching curriculum, and enrollment will be restricted to high school graduates in this area who want 2 years of practical training and who plan to accept a job — ultimately as a foreman or manager on a ranch in this locality.

The first class will be open to only 10 students who will be chosen on a competitive basis. The courses will be of a practical nature and are not designed as preparatory or transferable credit courses. Among the courses to be offered are beef cattle production, sheep production, and

wild game management. The school will be stocked with all the necessary livestock.

Ranching students will be expected to participate in the regular military program at Schreiner and to live in dormitories on the campus if they are boarding students. In addition to the courses directly related to ranching, one academic course each semester will be taken by each student in this program. Required academic courses will include one semester of Bible, one of Agricultural Economics, one of Colloquial Spanish, and one of Ranch Records.

Young men interested in this program are requested to withhold their applications at this time until special application forms for this department are made available. Inquiries concerning the course, however, are in order at the present time.

OWEN BRAGG HEADS PUREBRED SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

THE PUREBRED Sheep Breeders Association of Texas held its annual meeting in Fort Worth in the Worth Hotel the evening of January 29. Some 63 members and visitors were present at the banquet, with Owen Bragg introducing visitors and speakers. Featured speaker was Jerry Sotolo, Agricultural Representative of Armour and Company.

Tom Hinton, Keller, Hampshire breeder, was elected vice-president and Jim Heath, Argyle, secretary-treasurer. The directors elected were Otho Whitefield for the Columbia breed; Johnny Bryan, Suffolk; C. F. Sappington, Delaine; and Mrs. Vovelda Van Etten, Shropshire, to fill the unexpired term of her father, the late C. E. Holt. Directors carried over for the ensuing year included Aime F. Real, Southdown; Leonard Richardson, Rambouillet; and Truett Stanford, Corriedale.

An amendment to the constitution provides that three directors at large shall be elected each year and for this year those chosen were Mrs. Ammie Wilson, H. C. Noelke and Jim Gray.

It was further voted to amend the constitution to read that members of each breed may nominate their candidate for director, this to be accomplished by the secretary sending cards to members of each breed. The breeder receiving the largest number of votes will be the nominee for that breed and the membership at the annual meeting will then elect the directors.

It was voted that the Association would seek to have livestock shows to provide an open class of fat lambs and that the lambs for each class be purebred for that breed. Should it appear that the lamb be a cross-bred it shall show only in that class.

It was further voted that major shows would be petitioned to change

the lamb flock from two ewe lambs and two ram lambs to four lambs with both sexes represented.

The organization voted to amend the constitution to read that at each annual meeting the annual meeting place for the next year shall be selected and after this vote carried, San Antonio was selected as the city for the next annual meeting.

It was voted to thank the City of Gatesville and the ranchmen in that area for the help so freely offered in putting on the Purebred Sheep Show and Sale during the past three years. It was further voted that the secretary be given the responsibility of securing bids from various suitable locations for the 1951 sheep show and sale.

The Boys' Breeding Sheep Show for San Antonio was suggested and the growers adopted a motion to petition San Antonio to establish such a show.

President Bragg appointed a committee of H. C. Noelke, Leo Richardson and H. M. Phillips to draft a letter to be sent to the Texas Senators and Congressmen asking that consideration be given when and wherever possible to farm and ranch boys that deferment might enable them to stay on the farms and ranches to raise food and fiber for the nation and the armed forces.

According to best estimates, the total civilian and military requirements of the nation for the year beginning July 1, 1951, will be in excess of one billion pounds of wool, grease basis. Domestic wool production, including packers' pulled wool is estimated to be no more than 250 million pounds — the smallest production since the Civil War.



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SAN ANTONIO --

TEXAS SHEEP AND LAMB PRICES AT OR NEAR RECORD HIGHS

TEXAS SHEEP and lamb prices stood at or near record high levels after steadily advancing during the first half of February, the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Important influences in the advance were the higher trend on dressed lamb, and slightly reduced marketings during the early part of the month.

With slaughter of sheep and lambs about the smallest in 33 years, demand for slaughter continued strong. As a result, wholesale prices of dressed lamb went up 1-3c a pound in the first nineteen days of February at New York and Chicago. Mutton was very scarce and by mid-month, neither market listed price quotations.

Present strong demand for extremely small supplies of wool resulted in a steadily rising wool market. With a large part of the spring clip already under contract, buyers were actively seeking the remaining supply of wool. However, there was little, if any, contracting being done in Texas or the rest of the range country by the middle of the month. According to some reports coming to USDA, Texas ranchers turned down offers to contract choice 12-months wool for \$1.41½ a pound early in February.

Unfavorable weather conditions including rain, sleet, snow, ice-covered roads and sub-freezing temperatures cut down sheep and lamb marketings at San Antonio and Ft. Worth this month. By Feb. 19, only about 14,500 head arrived at both yards. Over 12,500 of these went to Ft. Worth. Total receipts were only slightly below the 16,000 head run during the same period in January. Despite the reduction, the usual seasonal increase in marketings was apparently beginning in Texas.

As a result of the strong demand for slaughter and the smaller supplies, advances of \$1 - \$3 were common at both Texas stockyards. Woolled lambs generally took the full advance, reflecting high pelt credits, but shorn offerings often showed as much or more advance.

Compared to the close of trading in January, woolled slaughter lambs sold around \$2.50-\$3 higher by the middle of February. Ft. Worth turned medium to choice woolled slaughter lambs at \$36-\$38 a hundred lbs., the latter price a new all time high. Good and choice lots earned \$35-\$35.50 at San Antonio.

Shorn slaughter lambs also reached a new high at Ft. Worth when good and choice grades brought \$32-\$34. Choice fresh shorn lots took \$30 in San Antonio.

Ewe and yearling trade was poorly tested at both yards most of the month due to limited supplies. However, Ft. Worth sold medium and

good shorn slaughter yearlings at \$25.50-\$27. San Antonio cleared medium and good lots with No. 2 pelts at \$25.

Ft. Worth moved common and medium shorn slaughter ewes in a \$16-\$18 spread. Occasional sales of woolled ewes topped at \$20 in San Antonio. Cull woolled offerings sold down to \$16, with fresh shorn rank cull lots as low as \$12-\$13.

Replacement sheep and lambs also shared the price upturn in Texas as outlets continued broad. Feeder lambs looked around \$2-\$3 higher for the month at San Antonio and \$1-\$1.50 higher at Ft. Worth. Medium and good feeder lambs went back to the country from San Antonio at \$30-\$33. Woolled feeders changed hands at \$36-\$37 in Ft. Worth and shorn feeder lambs returned \$30 - \$33. Both woolled and shorn feeder lambs stood at record high levels in Ft. Worth.

San Antonio moved a few broken and solid mouth breeding ewes at \$21. Around the second week of the month, USDA received a report of 4,600 blackface ewe lambs out of the wool contracted at \$30 a head for May delivery.

Goat trade at San Antonio during the first part of February saw prices advance \$1-\$2.50 as receipts ran about a third less than a month earlier. As in sheep and lamb trade, adverse weather conditions reduced goat marketings to around 2,600 head for the first nineteen days of the month.

By mid - February, common and medium Spanish type and Angora goats brought \$15.50-\$17.50 a hundred lbs. Medium and a few good Angoras in the hair returned \$19. Most kid goats turned at \$5-\$6.50 a head, although a few sales cleared \$7-\$7.50 each.

In line with the advance in sheep and lambs, cattle and hog prices also went up at the two Texas markets.

Practically all classes of cattle and calves were around \$1 higher than January's close at Ft. Worth and prices reached record high levels on all mature cattle. San Antonio had a \$1-\$2 higher market, with some replacement cattle up as much as \$3. This upturn in cattle trends reflected the 1-2c a pound advance in wholesale dressed beef at Chicago and New York.

By mid-February, hog prices stood at the highest levels since September in Texas. The main strengthening factor in the upswing came from the 2-4c a pound rise in wholesale dressed pork. Butcher hogs looked around \$2.25 higher at Ft. Worth and sows 50c to \$1 higher. Both butchers and sows were around \$1.75 above the close of January trade at San Antonio. Feeder pigs showed little change as demand fell off.

GATEWAY TO SOUTHWEST

SAN ANTONIO SHEEP AND GOAT SHOW RESULTS

THE RAMBOUILLET show at San Antonio Livestock Exposition was a feature in a very excellent exhibit. Noelle and Owens, Sheffield, led in first place of awards and showed champion Rambouillet ram. Fred Rose and Pat Rose, Jr., Del Rio, showed reserve champion ram and reserve champion ewe respectively.

Angora goat honors at the San Antonio Livestock Exposition were largely divided among four breeders. Top results by classes follow:

RAMBOUILLETS

4 to 6-tooth ram, 1st, Noelle & Owens, Sheffield; 2nd, Rod Richardson; Iraan; 3rd, Leo Richardson; Iraan.
2-tooth ram, 1st, Fred Rose, Del Rio; 2nd, Noelle & Owens; 3rd, Clinton Hodges, Sterling City; 4th, Leo Richardson; 5th and 6th, Louis Tongate, Brownwood; 7th, Rod Richardson; 8th and 9th, Pat Rose, Jr.; 10th, Noelle & Owens.
Ram lamb, 1st, Noelle & Owens; 2nd, Rod Richardson; 3rd, Louis Tongate; 4th, Clinton Hodges; 5th, Noelle & Owens; 6th, Rod Richardson; 7th, Leo Richardson; 8th, Fred Rose; 9th, Clinton Hodges; 10th, Leo Richardson.
Champion ram, Noelle & Owens.
Reserve champion ram, Fred Rose.
4 to 6-tooth ewe, 1st, Pat Rose, Jr.; 2nd & 3rd, Noelle & Owens; 4th, Leo Richardson; 5th, Rod Richardson; 6th, Leo Richardson.
2-tooth ewe, 1st, Noelle & Owens; 2nd, Pat Rose, Jr.; 3rd, Noelle & Owens; 4th, Rod

Richardson; 5th, Hodges; 6th, Jackie Woodley, Brownwood; 7th, Pat Rose, Jr.; 8th & 9th, Tongate; 10th, Woodley.
Ewe lamb, 1st, Noelle & Owens; 2nd, Pat Rose, Jr.; 3rd, Woodley; 4th, Tongate; 5th, Leo Richardson; 6th, Hodges; 7th, Rose; 8th, Noelle & Owens; 9th, Hodges; 10th, F. H. Whitehead, Del Rio.
Champion ewe, Noelle & Owens.
Reserve champion ewe, Pat Rose, Jr.
Pen of lambs, 1st, Noelle & Owens; 2nd, Hodges; 3rd, Leo Richardson.
Exhibitor's flock, 1st, Noelle & Owens; 2nd, Pat Rose, Jr.; 3rd, Hodges; 4th, Leo Richardson.

Get of sire, 1st, Noelle & Owens; 2nd, Tongate; 3rd, Rose; 4th, Leo Richardson; 5th, Rod Richardson; 6th, Hodges.
DELAIRES
4 to 6-tooth ram, 1st, Owen Bragg, Talpa; 2nd, C. F. Sappington, Talpa; 3rd & 4th, Johnson & Son, Brady.
2-tooth ram, 1st & 2nd, Bragg; 3rd & 4th, R. B. Watson, Menard; 5th, J. C. King, Jr., Talpa; 6th and 7th, Johnson.
Ram lamb, 1st, G. A. Glimp, Burnet; 2nd, Bragg; 3rd, King; 4th, Bragg; 5th, Sappington; 6th, Glimp; 7th, Sappington; 8th, Johnson.
Champion ram, Bragg.
Reserve champion ram, Glimp.
4 to 6-tooth ewe, 1st, Bragg; 2nd, Sappington; 3rd, Johnson; 4th and 5th, Walston; 6th, King; 7th, Sappington; 8th, Bragg.
2-tooth ewe, 1st & 2nd, Bragg; 3rd & 4th, Johnson.
Ewe lamb, 1st, Sappington; 2nd & 3rd, Walston; 4th, Sappington; 5th, Glimp; 6th, King; 7th, Glimp; 8th, King.
Champion ewe, Bragg.
Reserve champion ewe, Sappington.
Get of sire, 1st, Bragg; 2nd, Walston; 3rd,

Sappington; 4th, King; 5th, Johnson; 6th, Glimp.
Exhibitor's flock, 1st, Sappington; 2nd, Walston; 3rd, King.
Pen of lambs, 1st, Sappington; 2nd, Glimp.

SUFFOLKS

4 to 6-tooth ram, 1st & 2nd, Trans-Pecos Suttolk Ranch, Fort Stockton; 3rd & 4th, E. E. Vassar, Dixon, Calif.; 5th, Horace Edwards, Wall; 6th, A. C. Stewart, Abbotstford B. C.
2-tooth ram, 1st, Trans-Pecos; 2nd, Stewart; 3rd, Trans-Pecos.
Ram lamb, 1st, Trans-Pecos; 2nd & 3rd, Vassar; 4th, Edwards; 5th, Trans-Pecos; 6th, Edwards; 7th and 8th, Stewart; 9th, H. M. McElroy, Eden.
Champion & reserve champion ewes, Trans-Pecos.
2-tooth ewe, 1st, Vassar.
4 to 6-tooth ewe, 1st, Trans-Pecos; 2nd, Stewart; 3rd & 4th, Vassar; 5th, Howard Vaughn, Dixon, Calif.; 6th, Trans-Pecos; 7th, Stewart.
Ewe lamb, 1st, Edwards; 2nd & 3rd, Trans-Pecos; 4th, Stewart; 5th, Edwards.

ANGORA GOATS

Bucks two years and over — first, Bob Davis, Rio Frio; second, S. W. Dismukes and Son, Rocksprings; third, Bob Davis.
Bucks one year and under two — first and second, S. W. Dismukes and Son.
Buck kids — first, Brooks Sweeten, Rocksprings; second and third, S. W. Dismukes and Son.
Champion B Buck — S. W. Dismukes and Son.
Does two years and over — first, Bobby Sites, Wimberly; second, S. W. Dismukes and Son; third, Bobby Sites.
Does one year and under two — first, John Davis, Rio Frio; second and third, Brooks Sweeten.
Doe kids — first and second, S. W. Dismukes and Son; third, Bobby Sites.
Champion B doe — Bobby Sites.
B-Type breeder's flock — first, S. W. Dismukes and Son; second, Bob Davis; third, Brooks Sweeten.

C-Type Goats

Bucks two years and over — first and second, Bob Davis; third, S. W. Dismukes and Son.
Bucks one year and under two — first, Joe Brown Ross, Sonora; second, Russell Koonitz, Bandera; third, Joe Brown Ross.
Buck kids — first, S. W. Dismukes; second, Russell Koonitz; third, Joe Brown Ross.
Champion C buck — Bob Davis.
Does two years and over — first, Bob Davis; second, S. W. Dismukes; third, Joe Brown Ross.
Does one year and under two — first, S. W. Dismukes; second, Russell Koonitz; third, S. W. Dismukes.
Doe kids — first, Russell Koonitz; second, Joe Brown Ross; third, S. W. Dismukes.
Champion C doe — Russell Koonitz.
C-Type breeder's flock — first, S. W. Dismukes; second, Russell Koonitz; third, Joe Brown Ross.
C-Type get of sire — first, S. W. Dismukes; second, Russell Koonitz; third, Joe Brown Ross.

WANTS INFORMATION ON GOATS

BEING A subscriber to your magazine which I enjoy very much, I wonder if you could answer our questions and if not give this letter to a successful Angora goat raiser that is in the business on a commercial scale.

1. We have a good sheep range in the mountains with ample water, situated in Utah, which we intend to stock with sheep or goats. The only thing with sheep is the initial cost is much higher than goats.

2. What advantage, if any, is there in goats over sheep and vice versa, etc? Is income much greater over an equal number of sheep or goats?

3. Also bear in mind there is no market for goat meat in the West; offspring would have to be shipped to Texas or Kansas City.

This range would carry 6000 sheep. They are summered in the mountains and wintered in the desert. No feed whatsoever is given.

JOHN PAMEN
2731 24th Street
San Francisco 10, California

Dear Mr. Pamen:

Rather than turn your letter over to a successful Angora goat raiser of Texas, who probably wouldn't answer it anyway, I am publishing it in the magazine in hope that more than one will answer your questions and perhaps contact you with suggestions and advice.

In your number one statement you deplore the initial cost of the necessary sheep stocking program for your range. On this my observation is that,

comparatively speaking and taking all things into consideration, your initial investment for the necessary stocker Angora goats will be about as large. Angora goats are becoming both dear and scarce. Transportation from Texas to California would have to enter the picture whereas you doubtless would be able to procure sheep in California or in an adjacent state.

The advantage of goats over sheep depends mainly upon the land upon which they are grazed. In your instance the advantage would be, probably, in the fact that the Angora goats could utilize a large part of the browse plants which likely exist on your range.

As you have stated, the disadvantage in selling both Angora goat meat and mohair would be considerable.

You must take into consideration the fact that while Angora goats are extremely profitable in some years they are also very unprofitable in other years. The various drawbacks, the uncertain market for mohair and labor problems have caused nearly all breeders outside of Texas to abandon raising this fine animal.

Perhaps these comments will be of value to you, and I hope other Texans will write to you. EDITOR



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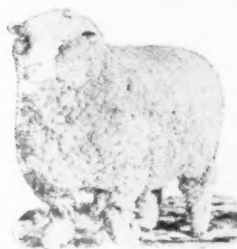
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In Memoriam

ADOLPH SCHMIDT

ADOLPH SCHMIDT, 58, prominent ranchman of Kendalia, suffered a heart attack while fighting a grass fire on his ranch and died January 19.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Lillie Schmidt; three children, Mrs. Pearl Lux of Bluerde, Mrs. Alice Mae Tindel of San Antonio, and Benjie Schmidt of New Braunfels; five brothers, Hermann Schmidt of Hondo, Edgar Schmidt of Ingram, Walter Schmidt of San Antonio, Johnny Schmidt of New Braunfels and Monroe Schmidt of Pomona, California; and three sisters, Mrs. Albert Zelku and Mrs. John Hoecker of New Braunfels, and Mrs. Minnie D'Laney of Porterville, California.

GEORGE L. THOMPSON

GEORGE L. THOMPSON, 81, pioneer Crockett County ranchman died at his home in Abilene, January 10.

Mr. Thompson had operated ranching interests on the western edge of Crockett County until 1945 when he retired and he and Mrs. Thompson moved to San Angelo. In 1949 they moved to Abilene.

Born in Dallas County, Mr. Thompson moved to the Pecos River country in 1903 to work for the late J. M. Shannon as wagonmaster. Later he acquired ranch holding in Crockett county across the river from the Yates Oil Field. Considerable oil production was developed on his holdings.

Survivors include the widow, Mrs. Ruby Thompson; a son, George, Jr. of Tatum, N. M.; and a sister, Mrs. Pearl Carter of Crowell. A grandson, George III, also survives.

EUGENE P. COWDEN

EUGENE P. COWDEN, 75, Midland ranchman and banker died suddenly at his ranch near Andrews, January 14, following a heart attack.

Mr. Cowden was the last of the Cowden brothers who established the famed Jal Cattle Co. He also had extensive oil holdings. A part of the Dollarhide Oil Field in Andrews County is located on his property.

He was a director of the First National Bank in Midland.

Survivors include the widow, the former Miss Tennie Misley; two sons, Guy and Al of Midland; and a daughter, Mrs. Otis Means of Van Horn.

ALONZO L. EDGE

ALONZO LAFAYETTE EDGE, 71, died at his farm home near Kendalia January 24 following a brief illness. He was born on the farm where he died.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Helen Edge; a daughter, Mrs. Albert W. Fitzpatrick of Streator, Illinois; a son, Marlin Edge of Kendalia; four sisters, Mrs. Conrad Krause of Blanco, Mrs. Gorden Thomas of Tulia, Mrs. Oscar Schuetz of Kendalia, and Mrs. Roy Hill of San Antonio.

M. C. REESE

M. C. REESE, 83, died at his home near London following a short illness. A native of Lamar County, Mr. Reese had ranched in Kimble County 56 years.

Mr. Reese also farmed some of his sandy land acres and developed the famous Reese watermelons.

Survivors include three sisters: Miss Azilee Reese and Mrs. W. K. Fisher of Junction, and Mrs. Junnie Simon of Fredericksburg; two brothers: Herschel of London and Bert of San Saba.

R. C. LINTHICUM, SR.

R. C. LINTHICUM, SR., 73, retired ranchman and livestock dealer, died February 5 of a heart condition at his home in San Angelo.

He was once in partnership with a brother Claude, in the livestock business, and at one time represented the Cassidy-Southwest Commission Company in West Texas.

Survivors include a son, R. C. Jr. of San Angelo; two brothers, Claude of San Angelo and Warner of Nacogdoches; and a sister, Mrs. Grace Kirby of San Angelo.

A. H. HOLDEN

A. H. HOLDEN, 76, livestock commission agent and lumberman, died in Glen Rose December 29.

He was formerly associated with the Lee Livestock Commission Company in Fort Worth, and at one time had been in the San Angelo area.

Survivors include his widow; seven children, Mrs. O. H. Clemmer of Nash, Dawson Holden of Glen Rose, Loyd Holden of Austin, Mrs. W. M. Mims of Dallas, Hal S. Holden of McAllen, Marshall Holden of Glen Rose and Mrs. Dewey O. Garrie of Corpus Christi; two sisters, Mrs. M. T. Vowell and Mrs. John Snelson, both of Fort Worth.

JOHN WESLEY DALTON

JOHN WESLEY DALTON, 86, prominent Texas ranchman, died at his home near San Saba January 4.

Mr. Dalton was born in San Saba County and worked on ranches near Lubbock when he was a boy. About 30 years ago he returned to San Saba to live.

He helped financially with the establishment of Texas Technological College, Lubbock. Several years ago he presented McMurry College of Abilene with his prized collection of branding irons.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Bessie Dalton; a brother, Joe Dalton of Center City; a sister, Tabitha Langford of Goldthwaite; and three granddaughters.

DAN STRIBLING

DAN STRIBLING, 81, pioneer ranchman of Llano died at his ranch, November 27, following a lengthy illness.

He had lived in Llano over 50 years.

Surviving besides his widow are five children: Mrs. Simon Leverett, Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mrs. George Beams, Mrs. Gordon Dumop and Wilson Stribling.

ROBERT (BOB) HARWELL

ROBERT (BOB) HARWELL, 80, died January 18 at his home in Bronte.

He came to Coke County in 1881 and settled in the Fort Chadbourne community.

In 1914 he bought his present ranch 14 miles southwest of Bronte.

Survivors are his widow, Mrs. Ida Harwell; two sons, R. E. Harwell of Colorado, J. C. Harwell of Bronte; five daughters, Mrs. Floyd Modgling of Bronte, Mrs. Roe Williams of San Angelo, Mrs. Earnest Buford of McCamey, Mrs. Russell Haney and Miss Myrtle Harwell of Roscoe.

MRS. S. M. OGLESBY, SR.

MRS. S. M. OGLESBY, SR., 79, well-known ranchwoman and pioneer Mertzon resident, died February 13 in a San Angelo hospital following a heart attack.

In June, Mr. and Mrs. Oglesby had observed their 63rd wedding anniversary. They were married in Old Runnels City. Schleicher County was their first address and later Sherwood. When the Orient railroad began building west, they moved across Spring Creek to a point near Mertzon.

Mr. Oglesby survives as do a daughter and seven sons. Most of the sons are in the ranching or wool business in Texas. Children are: Mrs. J. L. Mitchell of Chihuahua, Mexico; S. M. Oglesby, Jr. of Eldorado; E. O. of San Angelo; J. F. of Eldorado; the Rev. J. C. of Ennis; P. H. of Dallas; R. L. of Austin and B. W. of San Angelo.

Three sisters: Mrs. R. L. Carruthers of San Angelo; Mrs. W. T. Noelke of San Angelo; and Mrs. Frank A. Perry of Fort Stockton; and a brother, W. H. Blanks of Fort Stockton and 16 grandchildren also survive.



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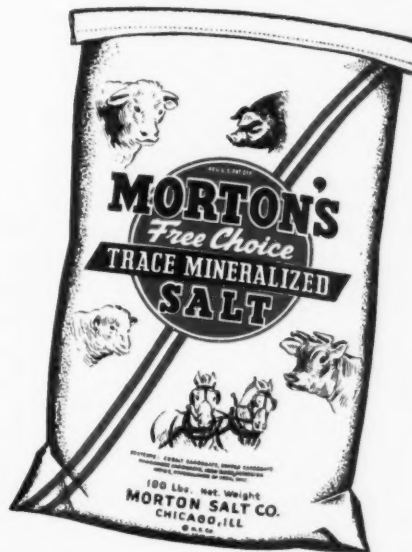
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